

The INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EARLY PRINTING.

BY F. S. BURRELL.

ONE of your contributors, whose "quads" I have read with a great deal of satisfaction, describes in the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER some old books which have lately come under his notice, one of which was printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1571, and then exclaims, "Who has one to antedate it?" I suppose we may read, "Where is the journeyman printer who has one to antedate it," partly because it is an audience composed mainly of that class to which he addresses himself, and partly because among collectors a work bearing a date as late as 1571 would most likely be classed as a modern book. Be that as it may, among my treasures is one which not only antedates it, but possesses some curious and interesting features. The title consists of two lines only, set in the black letter of the period, of about eighteen or twenty points, *Suetonius cum* forming one line and the word *commento* the other.* *Suetonius* carries a cap "S," while *commento* is all in lower case with no period after it. These two short lines are placed a little above the center of a folio page 12½ by 8¼ inches in size, the measure being thirty-seven picas wide and fifty-nine long. The text is set in a very handsome light-faced roman letter about the size of modern english, and as the work was done in Venice, the letter is very probably from punches cut by Nicolas Jenson, who, if not the first to cut the roman character, brought it to a beauty and perfection which it has substantially retained to the present day. The notes are set in a rather large long primer, and a single glance at the body of the work would have convinced the eminent Suetonius himself that in this case he was entirely swamped by *commento*.

The first page of the work has ten lines of text twenty-four picas wide, with two lines of heading set in caps, *Caii Suetoni Tranquilli de vita duodecim Caesarum liber primus*, and one line in caps and lower case *Caesar Dictator*, with no points anywhere. At the commencement of

the text a blank space, seven lines square, is left for the illuminator to work in by hand an ornamental "A." The balance of the page, top, outside and bottom, is occupied with notes. All through the work a few lines, more or less, of text is neatly justified into a solid mass of notes, the text being sunk to a uniform depth of six lines, and has a pica blank at top, side and bottom, the whole presenting evidence of most neat and careful workmanship, each page requiring three sticks, and in those days they were sticks in fact, as well as in name, being generally mortised out of a piece of hardwood. There are one hundred and thirty leaves, folioed at upper right-hand corner. There is a running title over the head of each page, set in caps and lower case, *Suetonii Tranquilli* on the verso, and *Caesar Dictator*, or whichever Caesar is treated of, on the recto. Greek quotations, printed in a not very elegant letter, appear frequently in both text and notes. The paper and ink are fine, and the color is fairly even throughout. The volume is in vellum binding, and has suffered somewhat from the ravages of a species of worm, which is said to be now extinct. The imprint is at the foot of the last leaf, as follows:

Venetiis per Damianum de
Mediolano. M. cccc.
lxxxiii. die. xxix.
mēsis. Martii.

The first line is very thin spaced, the others have none at all, periods serving the purpose, and there is a period after each line, except the first. The "e" in the last line has a short dash over it, indicating that it is an abbreviation of the word *mensis*.

In another article in the same number of THE INLAND PRINTER it is stated that "historians have been puzzled by the discovery that there are two editions of the 42-line bible in existence; in one of which the first eight pages have only 40 lines, and the ninth 41." If the writer will turn to page 323, Vol. V, INLAND PRINTER, he will find a solution of this puzzle, which will be found much more reasonable than that of "two compositors setting the same matter from the dictation of a copyholder." It is very frankly stated that "there are several reasons to

*Titles became longer later on. A *Francofurti ad Moenum* imprint of 1578 on my shelf carries a title which would make about a stickful of INLAND PRINTER type and still finds room for quite a large wood cut.

doubt that theory"; but, as none are adduced, I make bold to supply the deficiency. It would require double the amount of letter; and *all* accounts agree in stating that Gutenberg experienced great difficulty in obtaining what little he had. It would require three men to do the work of two; it would require two presses instead of one; and four pressmen in place of two, thus making altogether too expensive a proceeding for Gutenberg to adopt in the impoverished state of his finances. Indeed, the possibilities of delay and annoyance and consequent expense are so great as to raise a doubt in my mind as to whether such work was ever done anywhere, or ever can be done economically.

As to the copy of this bible in the Paris National Library having two different dates, it is accounted for, or, rather, accounts for itself, in a very simple manner. The copy in question is on paper in two volumes, and at the end of each is a certificate in manuscript, setting forth that it had been illumined and bound in the year 1456, by Henri Albech, otherwise Cremer, curate of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, at Mayence. These certificates have often been printed in fac simile, and that attached to the first volume, with abbreviations restored, reads as follows:

Et sic est finis prime partis Bible sancte Veteris Testamenti; illuminati seu rubricati et ligata per Henricum Albech, alius [*sic*] Cremer, anno Domini M CCCC LVI, festo Bartholomei apostoli.

That attached to the second volume is of the same import with the exception of specifying Henri Albech as curator of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, at Mayence, and that the feast of the assumption is named as the day, instead of St. Bartholomew; showing that the binding of the second volume was finished on August 15, while the first was not finished until August 24. As these dates relate to the illuminating and binding only,* they are of no more importance to the printing of the book than a similar *souscription* attached to a copy of the 42-line bible in the royal library at Munich, which is dated in 1461.

As to the bible being completed without the assistance of Gutenberg, there are those who boldly assert that he not only finished the bible, but commenced the cutting of a larger and handsomer letter for the psalter of 1457, which subsequently made the fame of Schöffer. However, it seems that Gutenberg's backer, becoming dissatisfied with the slow sales of the bible, enforced the terms of his contract and seized the whole plant, product included, moved it to his own premises and installed Peter Schöffer as business manager. This artist immediately reprinted the first signature, or what was at that time equivalent to a signature of the present day, and by shortening the page two lines and *printing* the rubrics in red, and making some other alterations, so changed the appearance of Gutenberg's bible as to enable him (Schöffer) to sell the books as the product of the new concern, which, in a sense, it certainly was, notwithstanding that Gutenberg was thereby deprived of a credit which was

*None of Gutenberg's works are dated, or have his name or place where printed, so far as is at present known.

undoubtedly his due. It was a business proceeding, no doubt, but, in view of all the circumstances, it must have occasioned many a bitter pang in the mind of Gutenberg as he saw himself despoiled of not only all he had, but of the proceeds of an invention to the perfecting of which he had devoted all his substance and twenty years of his life; an invention, the far-reaching character of which no man knew better than he.

The fac simile of a portion of a page of Gutenberg's bible presented by the writer of the article in question compares very favorably with one in my possession taken from the book itself in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris, and printed in the imperial printing office by authority of the emperor, with the exception that the presswork of THE INLAND PRINTER is much superior. It appears to me really marvelous that the early disciples of the art preservative, with home-made ink and type, using a clumsy wooden press with soft blankets and wet paper, with no experience to speak of and no rollers at all, should have approached so near to the results of the present day, where each item entering into the complete whole in any shape is the perfected product of trained specialists. When we remember all that these conditions imply we have not, aside from rapidity of execution, so much to boast of as we sometimes think. I am loath to believe that the world is always to remain in its present state of ignorance concerning those early printers and their methods, or that those pioneers in the crusade against the prevailing intellectual darkness should themselves be doomed to remain forever in the shade.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

IT seems to be very generally agreed that the munificent gift of the citizens of Colorado Springs, tendered at the last meeting of the International Typographical Union, was of such a generous character as to leave little, if any, excuse for the printers of America to longer remain without that much-needed institution, a haven of rest for the superannuated or disabled members of the craft. What has been written on the subject since the last convention has been altogether in favor of accepting the proposition, and with a view to encourage those interested to use every effort to meet the requirements of the gift, and to at once take measures to secure the erection of suitable buildings on the grounds.

There certainly cannot be too much said in praise of the generous instincts of our friends in that far western region, nor of the many advantages possessed by the particular locality mentioned for the purposes contemplated. Possessing in many respects what can truthfully be termed a marvelous climate, combined with natural scenery that is surpassed in few countries on the face of the earth, it would appear as though Colorado Springs met every requirement necessary for the purpose. A generosity that would prompt the making of so expensive a gift would warrant the conclusion that

should the home be located there its inmates would be among a people of such generous impulses, that they would not be left in need, even though the very unlikely contingency should ever arise of their being forgotten or neglected by their fellow craftsmen of the country at large.

Admitting the truth of everything that has been said in favor of Colorado Springs, its beautiful climate and its warm-hearted citizens, it would still appear that in a matter of such momentous importance, and one that will certainly be surrounded by much responsibility and expense, that those in responsible positions would be justified in ascertaining beyond a doubt, and with the aid of expert testimony, when needed, the exact truth as to how far Colorado Springs excels all other and far more conveniently located sections for the purposes mentioned. It will be well to bear in mind that money once put into buildings and improvements such as will be necessary in this case, cannot readily be recovered in case the choice of location should prove to be a mistake. It will likewise be found that an institution of this kind cannot profitably be removed to a distant part of the country, so that the only alternative remaining, in case the site would not be satisfactory, would be to abandon it and all the money invested in it, with a bare possibility of saving something by disposing of it at a ridiculous sacrifice.

We must remember that the expense of erecting buildings and equipping an institution of this kind, while in itself a question of great magnitude, is by no means the only important feature to be considered. When once we enter upon this work we must be prepared to supply the necessary funds for its continuance, and the more satisfactorily the home is situated, and the more fully it supplies the demand, the more readily the required financial support will be procured. Nothing but a fortunate endowment at some time in the future (an event that cannot possibly be foreseen at the present time) can relieve us of this responsibility. Such being the case, would it not be well to authorize some person or persons to ascertain not only the amount of money that will be necessary for the erection of the buildings, but also the annual sum that will be necessary for the maintenance of the home. And in this connection it would seem that now is the proper time to institute a thorough inquiry as to the most available locality in which to erect an institution of this kind. Let us have an inquiry and a discussion that will bring out the facts in the case in regard to any locality that may be proposed; then let this be followed by an inspection of the proposed site, either by the officers of the International Union or some qualified person commissioned by them, before a final selection is made and ratified.

Certainly, one of the most essential features to be considered in connection with the selection of a site should be in regard to the matter of health. I know that it will be regarded by many as a species of heresy to doubt the health-restoring and health-preserving qualities of the climate of Colorado. And yet I hear that it can be easily

demonstrated that the rarefied atmosphere to be found in a place of so high an altitude as is Colorado Springs is almost certain to prove fatal to people who have passed the meridian of life, and who may be afflicted with heart troubles in any of their multitudinous forms. It appears to be a peculiarity with the people of this country (and may be with the people of all other countries, for aught I know) that the heart begins to lose its power to perform its functions as quick as any of the other vital organs, and surely nobody would think of sending anyone with a weakness of this kind to a mountain peak to gain strength. For a certain class of ailments that afflict mankind, there is little doubt but that Colorado Springs would be an exceptionally favored place for those affected to locate in, but no more so than other sections of the country where the altitude does not approach so nearly to the cloud-piercing nature in its characteristics.

Another and a very serious objection that might be urged against the proposed site, is its great distance from the mass of the printers of the country. This will entail a larger expense in sending inmates to the home than would be the case if the institution was more centrally located, and as it is an item of expense that will be permanent in its character, it must be considered entirely separate from the question of the first cost of establishing the home.

But if Colorado Springs does not possess all the advantages that may be necessary or desirable for the purpose, the question will naturally suggest itself as to where the proper locality is to be found.

An examination of the records will show that the great majority of the membership of the International Typographical Union is placed east of the Mississippi river, and it would appear to be only fair, as a matter of justice and right, and a sound economical measure from every point of view, that when we establish a home we should locate it somewhere near the eastern half of the continent. The site selected should be high enough to insure freedom from all malarial influences, and still not be of such an extreme altitude as would compel a man whose heartstrings are not in the best of working order to gasp like a fish out of water. It should be near enough to the printer population of America to entail the least expense to the greatest number in sending inmates to the home.

It is urged by many that within the limits of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, a location in every way the equal of any that has been mentioned and in all ways adapted to the purposes intended, could be secured at a very moderate outlay, and would combine all the advantages of accessibility, cheapness of the necessities of life, and a climate in every way calculated to give ease and comfort to people of advanced years. It is claimed that if the home is so situated that it could be made the residence of the officers and the headquarters of the International Union, the official journal might be printed there, giving occasional employment to such of the inmates as were able for the task to earn a

little pocket money. In the course of time the International body could hold an occasional convention there, or, better still, it could probably be arranged to hold them all there. In this way the parties most interested would have an opportunity of exercising a personal supervision over their trust, something that will be out of the question, except at the sacrifice of a heavy outlay in time and money, if the home is located as at present contemplated.

It would probably yield better results in the long run if the home was located on a good-sized tract of land—say, 250 or 300 acres—than it would on a smaller one as is now designed, and within a convenient distance of a medium-sized town. It is believed that if so established a successful effort might be made to raise a part of the produce and all of the vegetables, poultry, etc., that would be needed, thus rendering the enterprise, in a measure, self-supporting. But above all things there should be plenty of room for the inmates to ramble about, and opportunities for indulging in some time-beguiling recreation, such, for instance, as fishing. Men of a philosophic turn of mind have always contended that if there is any one pastime that worn-out humanity can indulge in without deleterious effects, it will be found in the time-honored pursuit so strongly recommended by the disciples of Isaac Walton.

Thus situated, our old friends would pass the evening of their lives in quiet and peace. Many of them would be in reach of their surviving relatives when the end was approaching, and they could reasonably look forward to an occasional visit from someone they held dear, and not forever be tormented with the idea that they had been transported beyond the bounds of civilization, where a familiar face would be like angels' visits—few and far between.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE BEST WAY TO WASH TYPE.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

MAKING the fingers of the compositors a primary consideration, we think benzine will be found equal, if not superior, to any other wash. Where wood-mounted cuts and wood type are used it will prove a very satisfactory article. That it may have a tendency to enlarge the upper parts of the letters is probable, though in several years' use of it I have experienced no difficulty on this score. Border rules that are always washed with it match very accurately, notwithstanding large editions are run direct from the type.

Concentrated lye, we presume, is an article most generally used in the printing office. If the proper quantity, about half a teaspoonful to a pint of water, is used, and the type thoroughly rinsed with water, until the water runs off clear, very desirable results will be produced. Hot lye and warm water will succeed better in cold weather, and with dried ink, than if used cold.

When lye fails to clean the type, as is often the case, on account of too much or too little lye being used, a brushing with gasoline will work charmingly. Where

mailing lists are spaced with wood reglet, it is important to use either gasoline or benzine as a wash, because lye and water would warp the reglet and damage the galley.

For a regular type wash, however, we have never found anything to surpass common lye made from wood ashes. For all type without cuts or wood that would be damaged, common lye, used sparingly and thoroughly rinsed, is undoubtedly as good as any wash obtainable. Where it is not conveniently procured, the next best, for the same class of work, is concentrated lye, used as above, with gasoline or benzine.

Where steam can be turned upon the form, it is a most desirable cleanser, reaching, as it does, below the face of the type.

Type that has been used in advertising, or standing a great while, may be loosened by immersing several hours in warm water. This is easier on both workman and material than the practice of striking the type on the stone to loosen it.

We have tried the detergents, type washes, etc., and found them quite useful and satisfactory, but our conclusions are as stated above.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN EASY WAY OF REFERRING TO ANY MEMORANDUM THAT IS OF USE.

BY THOMAS W. STANLEY.

AS I have been for the last fifteen years a great reader of trade journals, and also an experimentalist, the new year just coming in, I thought a few hints to your younger and ambitious readers (older ones, too, may take them if they like) would be acceptable. It is not to turn over a new leaf, but to start a new book. There are a great many readers who simply look over their journals, then put them on one side (or destroy them), to refer to them again at some future time. They see something they think is good, but seldom try it, and say, "Oh, I guess that is not reliable," etc. (little thinking that it is the cream of information the editor has put in for them), or think they will try it some time, when occasion requires; but when they want to use it they forget it, also forget in what book it was in, so they let it go altogether, or ask a more thoughtful workman how it is done. I have read a great deal in my time, but have forgotten it. It is impossible for any man to keep all the technical information he reads in his memory. A method I have is very useful, and I can find anything I want in less than five minutes. I have all my journals and technical works on a shelf, with a slip of paper hanging down from each, with description of volume and number, etc., on. Now I buy at a book store an index book, about 6 by 4 inches, for 25 cents. Whenever I see anything in a number or volume that I think will ever be of use to me, I enter it in every index it would come under, even if the volume has an index of its own. I find it is easier having the one index book to refer to. Scraps of information contained in a large sheet when I do not want to keep the whole sheet or book, I cut out or copy; these I put in a numbered scrap book and also

enter in said index book. I started to do this about four years ago. It was quite a job at first, but it saves me a lot of time now. Every book after it is entered in the index book I put an "I" on, then I know it has been indexed. Now each journal I get I index my selections as I read it, so it is not much trouble, and very convenient. It is also a good plan when you have an idle hour or so to pick up an old number to look over. You will often find some information of use you have read before, but had entirely forgotten. By adopting the method I have described you will put yourself in possession of information that sometimes takes a man a lifetime to secure in his brains without it. Try it, and you will not regret it. It will pay you.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EDITOR AND ADVERTISER.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

IN 1682 John Houghton published weekly in London *A Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade*. In it he quaintly says, "I shall receive all sorts of advertisements, but shall answer for the reasonableness of none unless I give thereof a particular character, on which (as I shall give it) may be *dependence*, but no argument that others deserve not as well." Houghton was not the first to print newspaper advertisements, but he pushed his advertising department in such a way as, perhaps, to entitle him to be regarded as the father of newspaper advertising.

It may be inferred from the above quotation that Brother (or Father) Houghton was in hot water, as many of his successors have been for two centuries trying to adjust the relations of editor and advertiser. Ever since Houghton's time advertisers have been clamoring for such "particular character" as would require the editor to ignore his own convictions, and would be construed by other advertisers as an "argument that others deserve not as well." In one form or another the question presents itself in nearly every office, and whether it be nominally settled by "fixed rules," or left for constant readjustment, the business manager is pretty certain to find himself between two fires, the demands of the advertiser on one side and the scruples of the editor on the other. To edit a paper without reference to or expectation of any advantage or revenue from the reading columns save that earned from circulation, is quite possible, but is it profitable? There seem to the writer to be three classes of matter admissible into the columns of a newspaper, namely, that which should be paid for wholly by the subscriber, that chargeable solely to the advertiser, and a third which equity demands shall be paid for jointly by subscriber and advertiser.

The editor may be governed in the selection of his matter by what he conceives to be the demands of his readers, but this demand in some cases will be for matter the printing of which will be of direct advertising advantages to those to whom or to whose devices reference must necessarily be made. Theatrical and book reviews are cases in point, when the editor must either

ignore the desires of his readers at the peril of his subscription list, or print the matter and look to the advertised for such compensation as he chooses to volunteer. Common honesty dictates and the subscriber has a right to expect that all subjects be treated fairly, but the subscribers' interests as well as those of the publisher demand that the revenue of the paper be equitably assessed between those who derive benefit from its publication. Besides book and dramatic notices, there are various similar subjects that demand space in the reading columns, and thus the door is opened for the reception of reading matter, advertising or semi-advertising in varying amounts, according to the policy of the management and the state of the market. It comes to pass, however, that the bulk of advertisements printed as reading matter are so inserted because the advertiser is willing to pay for more than regular advertising rates for the sake of having his disguised announcements appear to be what they are not, namely, regular reading matter emanating from the editorial office and published primarily for the benefit of the reader. Of course this class of matter is intended to mislead the reader, so far, at least, as to secure his attention.

That such prostitution of the reading columns is a financial damage to the paper is generally recognized, as is indicated by the higher rates charged for this class of service. As to the extent of such damage, there is a wide range of opinions. Readers representing, as they do, the average of humanity dislike to be deceived or fooled. Even when a disguised advertisement awakens some interest it must meet and overcome the feeling of resentment it has excited in the mind of the reader before it can produce a favorable impression. To the publisher the cost of this displeasure is a direct loss of interest and confidence on the part of the reader. Unless this is a case where honesty is not the best policy the damage to the paper is greater than the advantage to the advertiser. While with the general paper the proper relations of editor and advertiser may be said to be incidental, with the class paper the question is fundamental. Whatever elements of difficulty are presented in the general paper are magnified in the class paper and new ones added. First in importance is the fact that with the general paper the subscriber contributes more than half the gross income of the paper, while with the strictly class paper it is doubtful if he pays one-tenth as much as the advertiser. The papers of the whole country reported gross receipts for 1880, \$89,009,074, of which only \$39,136,306, or about forty-five per cent, were from advertising. I think it may be safely stated, as a rule (not without exceptions, of course), that the narrower the field catered to by a paper the greater the relative proportion of its receipts from advertising. And as the range of pertinent topics is restricted there is a great increase in the proportion of subjects, by the discussion of which proprietary interests are advanced.

The trade paper, then, receiving nine-tenths of its revenue from advertisers and, in the nature of the case,

devoting a large part of its space to the discussion of devices and methods which, or the like of which, are controlled by advertisers, is substantially an advertising scheme. This is a fact based upon figures and not upon the aims or claims of publishers. The consensus of opinion of the advertiser is law. The publisher may to a great extent modify and mold the opinion of his advertisers as to their own interests, but such as they are he must, in the long run, obey them. He must work first and last for the real interests of the advertiser. The publisher who ignores this fact, unless his longevity depends upon something beside business success, is preparing for his successor, who will recognize his real clients. But what are the real interests of advertisers? The first necessity is to have a good subscription list. While each subscriber may not pay any more than it costs to solicit his subscription, readers are what the advertiser pays for. If 1,000 readers bring an advertising income of \$25,000, each reader brings \$25, and is worth to the publisher that amount minus a fair profit and the cost of getting the advertisement. The aim of the editor of the trade paper should be to reach, interest and inspire the confidence of as many readers as possible, *that he may talk business to them*, the business of his clients, the advertisers. The province of the trade paper is to cater to the reader for the sake of serving the advertiser. The editor may sing a song or tell a story by way of introduction, but must not forget the real business in hand. Like ye old time advertising medium, the bellman, he may ring a bell to attract attention, but his real business is crying the goods of his advertisers.

This end may be accomplished in either of two ways. Matter may be used solely to attract the attention of the reader, and get him to read the advertising which, without any particular attention being paid to its form, is either appended or sandwiched. This is perhaps the most common, but the least effective. The second is to recognize the true functions of the trade paper as the mouthpiece of the advertiser, study the wants of subscribers on the one hand and the facilities of advertisers on the other. Cater to the wants of readers by giving in the most attractive form such information as he wants and will most benefit the advertiser. The advertiser should be allowed and encouraged to give in one way or another the whole story about his business in the columns of the paper. It is his most economical and efficient medium and he should make it his spokesman and pay according to the value of service rendered. The advertiser should say his say through the paper. It is the editor's business to tell how it shall be said, what class of matter shall be printed in advertising space and what as reading matter. If I am right in the claim that the class paper is in a broad sense the organ of the advertiser, it is of the first importance that the relation between advertiser and editor be intimate. The editor's province should include the advertising, and each advertisement should be written, edited, illustrated with reference to the best interests of the advertiser. If an advertiser is induced to take a pride in his advertisement,

frequently changing the matter, nicely illustrating it, etc., he will find it the best place for many announcements which he would otherwise ask to have appear in the reading columns. Given an advertiser who intends to get his money's worth, and an editor with ideas of his own, and they either coöperate in the advertising columns or fight in the reading columns. But there are matters that the interests of the advertiser require to be placed in the reading columns. An advertisement should be clear, concise and strong. Matter of a comparatively trifling or semi-advertising nature would weaken an advertisement, while it could be used with profit to the advertiser placed in the reading columns. Print as reading matter all that is not suited to the advertising space. I am not unaware of the lack of orthodoxy in that statement, but believe it will figure out to be strictly true. An advertiser may lack space or egotism to say in his advertisement some things that could be used to advantage in their appropriate place. Not that delicacy should prevent a man from saying about himself anything that his business interests demand, but that some things can be more effectually said about him than by him.

As to the treatment of the matter brought to the reading columns, the principal thing is to give it for just what it is. It is the disguised advertisement that costs the reader his temper and the publisher the tone of his paper. The reader rarely objects to that which is correctly labeled. The most important function of a trade paper is to familiarize its readers with the devices and processes peculiar to the trade, and with those firms by which these devices and processes are controlled. People take trade papers to get that class of information. That paper whose columns contain a frank, honest discussion of articles offered for sale will attract buyers for its readers, thus making it the best possible advertising medium.

Honesty and success demand that a man or a paper act as a judge without bias or as an advocate owning his cause. A trade paper is the advocate of those by whom it is supported.

To be valuable as an advertising medium, and therefore successful as a business enterprise, a trade paper must inspire the confidence of its readers, and wield an influence with them. To do this it must be edited with integrity and candor, as well as with intelligence and discretion. Too little attention is paid to classification and headings. Few busy men have time to go through the smallest paper if it must all be waded through to get any points it may contain for any special reader, while few are too busy to look over the largest paper if all the matter is properly classified and headed. A large number of department, title, side and sub headings may not add to the beauty of a paper, but they certainly, if well chosen, enhance its value. As to dealing with the pure puff, the ancient article with a cut as bad as it is old, and kindred offerings, to begin with, there will be very little of that sort of thing to handle if the editor is in proper touch with the advertiser, and what comes can be treated on business principles. After excluding imperatively the false and the foreign to the field of the

paper, the question then is, simply, What are the inducements to print the matter?

The stale and the thin will not, as a rule, actually serve the interests of the advertiser, but if his interests can be so served it then becomes a question of pecuniary inducement. A man does not stop his paper on account of the amount of worthless matter it contains, but on account of the lack of good matter. If a bad article be well labeled it does not necessarily detract from the value of the paper to the reader, *provided* he gets a sufficient number of good ideas.

If an article will not, in the judgment of the editor, serve the interests of the advertiser, even though he be willing to pay for it, it is bad policy to put it in, as the paper is held responsible by reason of what might be called its professional position toward the advertiser, and if the service it renders is not on the whole profitable it will be discontinued. In estimating the cost of the space occupied by a worthless article it is well to bear in mind that the subscriber should lose no space and that the added space costs more than advertising space on account of editorial expenses. As a rule, however, if the editor will interest himself in the advertiser, he will find no difficulty in printing all that will be of real value to the advertiser, in a form attractive and interesting to the reader. The best interests of the advertiser can be served only by a liberal and honest treatment of the reader. I hardly need to add that the advertiser should be required to pay in proportion to the value of the service rendered. He is generally willing to do so.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING-OFFICE SECRETS.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WE venture the assertion that there is not a printer who has ever been engaged on a daily newspaper, being acquainted with people outside of the printing business, who has not been asked the author of some article published in the paper on which he is employed. This question may be asked unwittingly or for a purpose, and yet a truthful answer is expected. The printer, without any intention of doing wrong, and probably thinking he is placing himself in a position to be regarded as a very knowing man, frequently gives the desired information.

It has been understood ever since men have written *incognito* that the true name, should it be in the possession of the printer, is to be kept profoundly secret, otherwise the name would have been attached to the article at its first publication. We have no doubt, however, that many who have submitted articles under *noms de plume* would be pleased to have their true names exposed by the printers, for not infrequently *noms de plume* are used because the authors fear the result of their efforts over their true names and, worse still, the wastebasket. However this may be, as stated, it is regarded a secret when an article is printed without the author's name to be kept by printers from the knowledge of the public, and to violate that tacit agreement is to relinquish all claims to remaining in the confidence of an honorable people.

A short time since the charge was made through the press of this country that the President of the United States, as had so long been the custom of such officer, would not have printed in the government printing office his annual message to congress, his reason for so doing being the plea that the printers on the work would, for a consideration, give to reporters as guilty as they, copies of the message.

We do not for a moment believe that there was a particle of ground for this broad assertion, nor do we feel that there was any justification for the President's ultimate action, for there was nothing in the message that could not as well have been made public long ago as now. That fact, however, does not alter the phase of the matter. A stigma has been placed on all the printers of the government printing office, and more or less upon the printers throughout the country, and whether the charge is from the most lowly or from an individual holding a position the most exalted within the gift of the American people, it should receive the most thorough consideration at the hands of the union printers throughout the country.

It is possible that these messages in the past have been given to the press from the government printing office, probably as an unexpressed wish of the President, but whether or not that individual sought to be odd, steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such an uncalled-for insult to printers.

Every printer who possesses the least particle of self-respect should feel that the party or parties guilty of this violation of the principles of manhood should be punished as they deserve, and bring to bear every latent energy in furtherance of a measure whereby the printer who divulges a secret of this character and the newspaper which publishes it, each knowingly taking part therein, will learn to their regret that a law rests upon our statute books prohibiting it and that they will be made to suffer the penalties of that law.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

DOES it pay to do poor work at any price? Does it pay to underbid your neighbors and take contracts at rates that will not yield a fair compensation for labor and the wear of material and machinery? Does it pay to use a miserable quality of ink and paper when the cost is very little below the good? Does it pay not to give satisfaction when to do so will require little of extra care and expense? Does it pay to lose valuable time "patching up" old presses—liable to break again when most needed—when the market is flooded with the reliable to suit every requirement and that at considerable outlay? Does it pay to employ unskilled workmen when one-half the number will accomplish more, in less time, and at less (everything considered) expense if masters of the craft? Does it pay to be continually "out of sorts" in temper as well as type, when unlimited supplies await the ordering? Does it

pay to ruin your business reputation by petty efforts to overreach somebody, to give as little as possible in return for patronage and make "anything will do" take the place of the legitimate and appropriate? Does it pay to proclaim to the interested public that you do not know the first rudiments of your own trade by turning out "botched" jobs? Does it pay to blazon your own shame with every "imprint"—hang out the sign of "inferior printing done here?" Does it pay to stultify your manhood by pandering to vitiated taste that makes a hissing and a mockery of printing? Does it pay to let others distance you in the race for public favor and grope your way on in darkness, doubt and difficulty when the twin-lights of science and invention are flooding the business sky as golden censers swung over the earth? Does it pay to be other than *par excellence* a printer, use proper materials and turn out work bearing the stamp royal of being first class?

Do not attempt to dispose of these questions in an oscitant fashion, for experience answers everyone with an emphatic No!

* *

WHY are such things done? A sarcastic friend, who, by the way, stands in the foremost rank of craftsmen and proofreaders, remarked (in speaking of a blacksmith in the ranks), "He doesn't know anything else, therefore he calls himself a printer to distinguish himself from the common herd." This, we opine, goes far toward the solution of the queries above propounded. In claiming that to which he had no right, the printer-bungler hoped to catch something of the fame, honor and reward reflected from those worthy to bear the name. But though he "called himself a printer," no one posted in the art would ever do so. It was simply a new and practical illustration of the goose that found some feathers shook from the wing of a swan and attempted to palm himself off as a royal bird. Perhaps he might deceive himself, but he could not another, and only blazoned his own shame. Printing is not a thing of "shreds and patches," and its lion robes can never be so manipulated as to hide asinine stupidity and ignorance in craft work, whatever it may do in "society."

* *

ONE who has evidently investigated the subject and carefully worked out the balance, writes, "At the present rate of wages and the current prices of all the necessities of life, unless extraordinary contingencies arise, it is safe to estimate that every skilled workman, by which is meant all classes of mechanics and laborers, can save from \$100 to \$300 per year out of his wages, and if he is an expert (every man ought to be) he can lay aside a much larger sum."

The truth of this is easily demonstrated in the case of printers at the prices now paid and the cost of living, but how many act upon it? A large percentage, certainly, when compared with the "happy go lucky" fashion in vogue in former years. Of course, there may come the "extraordinary contingencies" that will

nullify effort. Sickness and death are beyond mortal control and savings may be by them swallowed up. Yet, in the majority of cases these are exceptions to the general rule, and judicious control of outlay will go very far to provide the necessary funds against their coming.

And in the saving there cannot, at least ought not to, be any material difference between the bachelor and benedict, for if one is married and his wife is what she ought to be, a helpmeet and a careful, economical woman, willing to help him save something for the proverbial "rainy day" that comes into most lives, his chances for accruing money will be better than those of a single and more improvident man who has no one but himself to care for.

A good time *is* the *now* to shape our course for the future. With the new year should come better resolutions, better guarding against looseness in expenditure, and the latest sundown of 1890 should fade away, leaving upon us the blessings of peace and prosperity.

And who ought, who has the right to enjoy all that earth can give more than those whose labor sheds the light of knowledge broadcast from the Orient to the Occident, from the Arctic to the Antarctic?

* *

MANY we wot of will answer to the above, "we must keep up our end; we cannot be mean; society has claims we dare not ignore; when out with the boys must pend freely," and very much more of a like tenor. Please remember that "dare not" are the words of cowards.

Ah, well, "the world would be empty if men were wise," but when sowing thistles do not forget what the harvest will be. When your money is all gone how many of those who have drank of your cup and feasted at your board will think of you? When you have no longer the means to gratify their appetites where will your sunshine friends be? When your "good fellow" days have waned and you are suffering for money squandered, who will furnish the much needed supply?

Better, far better, provide against the wolves of want. Very little (as you will find to your sorrow) is the opinion of men, their praise or blame. Flatter as they may when the world wags well with you, they will turn a deaf ear to your sorrows and leave you alone in your pain. Selfishness dominates all other feelings. In a word, as the Scotch proverb pithily puts it, "Never fash your head about the changes o' the warld sae lang as ye're blythe and bein' your ain sel."

* *

To a friend, a literary and printatorial friend of many years, and now connected with one of the largest newspaper publishing houses in New York City, I sent a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER for November. Thus he acknowledges it, and praise from such a source is high indeed:

THE INLAND PRINTER came all right, and is one of the most attractive specimens of typography that I have seen.

Chicago may not get the World's Fair in 1892, but its INLAND PRINTER is so neat, tasteful and beautiful in appearance and so interesting in contents that it will command recognition not only at the World's Fair, but in any part of the world where good printing is admired



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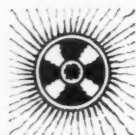
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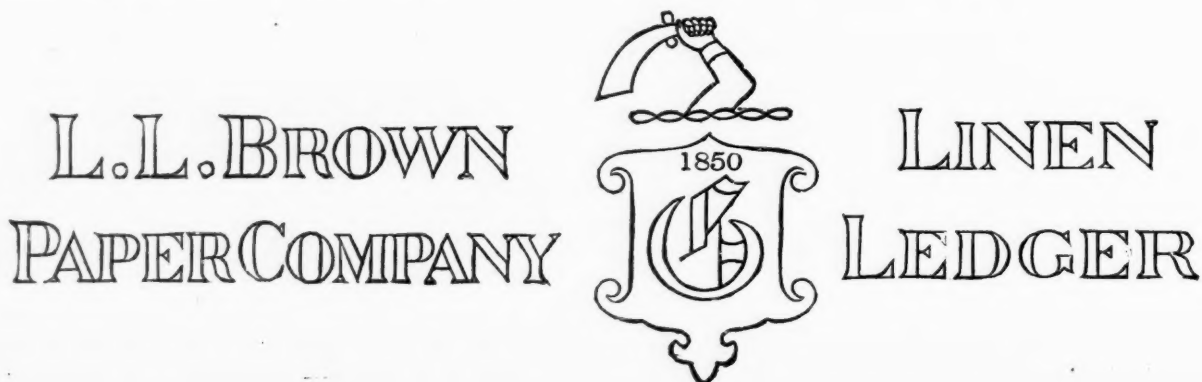
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Shakespeare asks, "*What's in a name?*" When a name like this has been before the public for forty years, manufacturing one specialty, *Linen Ledger Paper* for blank books, then the name becomes fixed as the representative of good quality. This brand of paper can be procured from all makers of books; any responsible paper dealer in the United States or Canadas will supply this brand. By holding a sheet of our make of paper to the light, the following water mark will be seen in each sheet:



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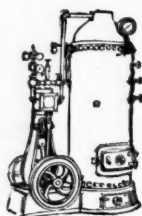
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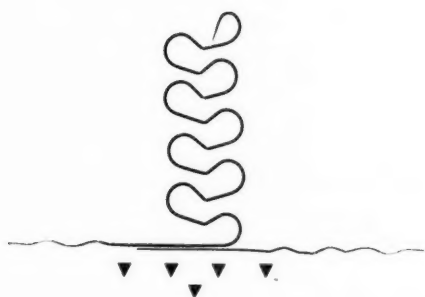
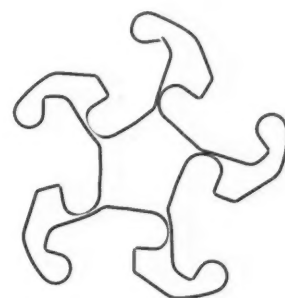
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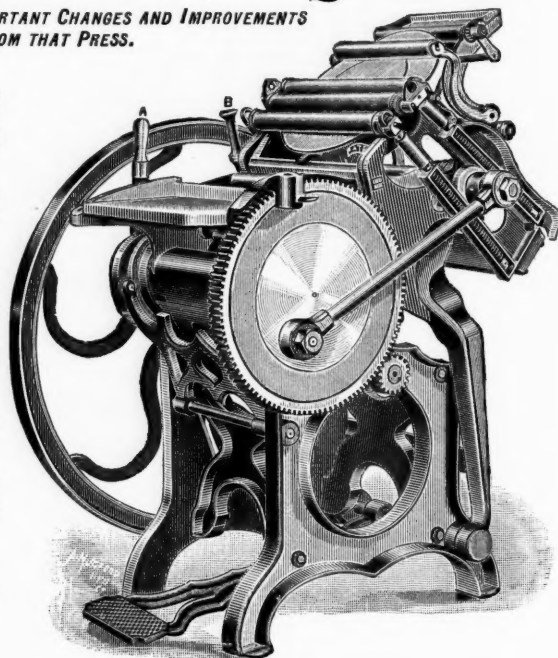
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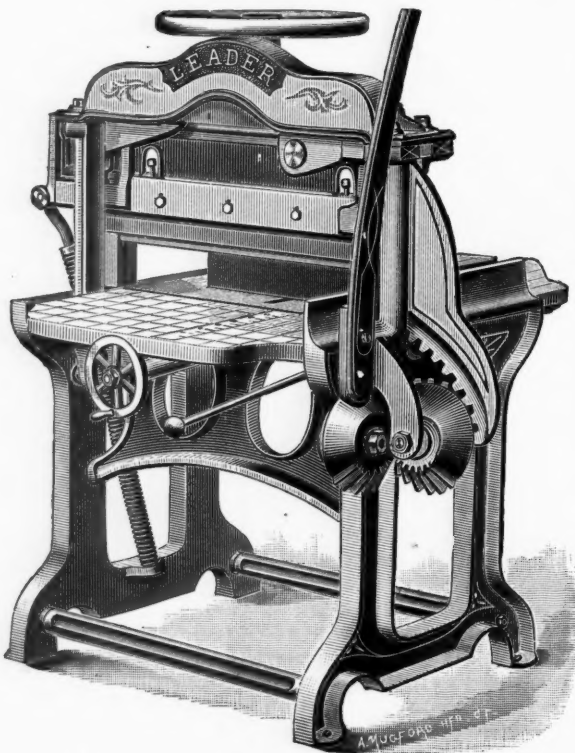


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Third.—The octagonal stick and recessed sides, which admits of passing the stick through the side to its place, and renders it impossible for the stick to be drawn out by the knife, giving sixteen cutting faces on the stick.

Fourth.—The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of machine, making it unnecessary in making the cut to get down near the floor.

Front table 16 inches wide instead of the usual 12 inches.

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160 William St.
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letters you have gotten out
for us have in every case
given the best results.

We have tried everything
in the advertising line, and
consider your system the
best we have ever tried.

Yours truly,
H. A. W. WOOD,
Rec. Sec'y.

THOMAS KELLY,
PUBLISHER SCHOOL BOOKS,
306 & 308 Broome St.

N. Y., July 18, 1889.
SAMUEL HALL,
10 Cedar Street,

DEAR SIR— * * In re-
ply to your favor of 8th inst.
asking an opinion of your
work, would say we are
much pleased with it and
think that returns from your
circulars have been ten
times that of former circu-
lars of other kinds.

Yours truly,
THOMAS KELLY.

HENRY HOPKINS & Co.
PUBLISHERS,
99 Reade Street.
N. Y., July 10, 1889.
SAMUEL HALL,
10 Cedar Street.

DEAR SIR—Having made
use of your new and novel
method of imitating Type-
written letters for advertis-
ing purposes we are free
to confess the results have
surprised us. We find fully
500 per cent. more replies
to a circular printed in this
novel style, and written like
a letter, than we have been
able to obtain by any pre-
vious method. We are
pleased to assure you of
this fact.

Yours truly,
HENRY HOPKINS & Co.

A short time since some letters similar to this one (enclosed in a pamphlet), which had been sent from the New York Post Office as third class matter, were forwarded to Washington as unmailable in that class. The matter came before Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, who was unable to decide it, and consequently referred the matter to the New York Post Office for investigation.

The assurance of the sender of the letters that they were printed not satisfying the authorities here, an Inspector was sent to my office to ascertain the process by which the letters were produced. After seeing the letters printed and blurred it was decided that under the present law such letters will have to be forwarded as third class matter where the parties so desire.

The fact that the postal authorities are thus puzzled over these letters is an argument sufficient to prove to most business men that they want their circulars printed in this style.

Publishers Inland Printer,
Chicago, Ill.

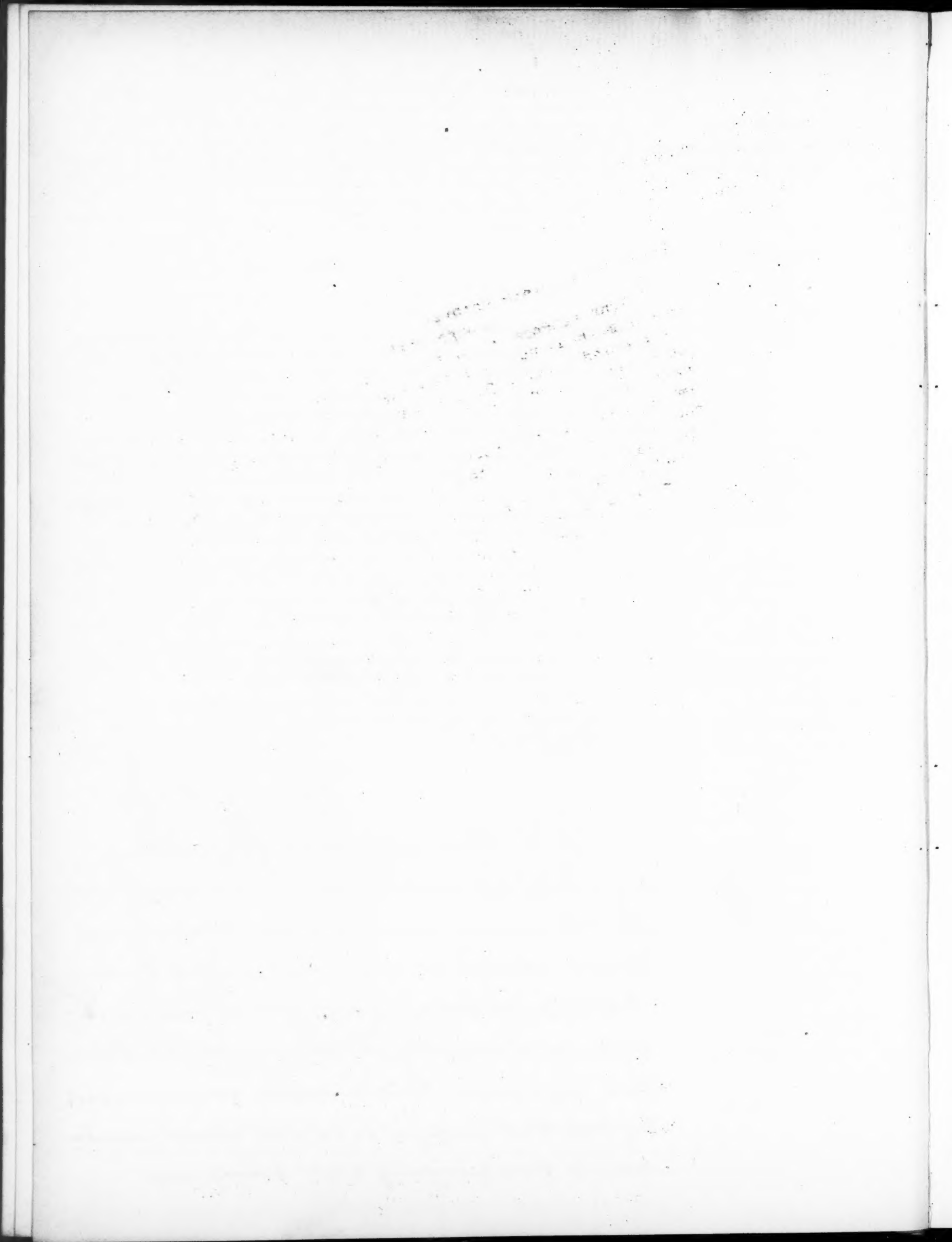
Your readers are more or less familiar with the different methods used for reproducing fac-similes of type-written and manuscript letters for circularizing. Knowing the defects of such work generally, and what is sought by their customers, i. e., a circular which so nearly resembles business correspondence as will insure its being read by the recipient, they will at once see the advantage of my process of printing. All business correspondence is copied in a letter book, and therefore has a blurred appearance, which appearance being given to work done by my method makes it more valuable than any other heretofore devised. The type-written part of this letter was printed with type, and the manuscript part from a zinc etching.

Different inks can be used to match the color of the various ribbons in use on the typewriter. Type can now be had to match all the different machines in common use. Thus any work done on the typewriter can be very closely imitated. Any kind of paper may be used.

Correspondence with your readers is invited with a view to licensing the use of this process in territory other than New York City.

Samuel Hall.

P. S. This postscript furnishes a sample of manuscript work printed in the same manner as the above Used alone, or in connection with the typewritten work for signatures and postscripts, it serves an admirable purpose. This work is pronounced by the best judges to be the closest imitation to handwriting ever produced.



THE manufacture of printing inks has become, in the past few years, one of the leading industries of this country, and while formerly many of the finer qualities of wood-cut inks for the best classes of work were imported from France and England, the condition of affairs has been changed, and we are now exporting to England and the continental countries large quantities of not only black but all grades of colored inks. About six years ago Messrs. Frederick H. Levey & Co. of New York, who are considered one of the leading houses in the manufacture of fine printing inks in this country, established an agency in London, and although the English printers are notably conservative and old-fashioned in their methods, they were compelled to recognize the fact that such American magazines as the Century, Harper's, St. Nicholas and Cosmopolitan were far ahead in the brilliant appearance of their wood cuts, and they were forced to send to this firm for the same ink used on these magazines, this grade not being made in England. We are informed that Messrs. Frederick H. Levey & Co. are competing very successfully in South America with the German, French and English printing-ink manufacturers, the fine machinery used by this firm enabling them to produce some of the very finest qualities of inks.

—*From the American Bookmaker.*

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TOO BUSY

With our rush of business for the New Year to spare time to devise an advertisement for this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, so we give you a few quotations instead:

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Job Colored " 6½,	- - - - -	\$1.15 "
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" Cream " - - - - -	- - - - -	2.00 "
2-Ply White " - - - - -	- - - - -	1.80 "
"T" Blanks, three colors,	- - - - -	1.25 "
Dalton Blanks, eleven colors,	- - - - -	1.50 "
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" No. 2, 28 x 42—28 x 44,	- - - - -	3½ "
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" Superfine Flats,	- - - - -	16 "
" Fine Flats,	- - - - -	14 "
" No. 2 Fine Flats,	- - - - -	12 "
Richmond Flats,	- - - - -	10 "
Essex, " - - - - -	- - - - -	9 "
S. & S. C. Book,	- - - - -	7 "
M. F. " - - - - -	- - - - -	6½ "
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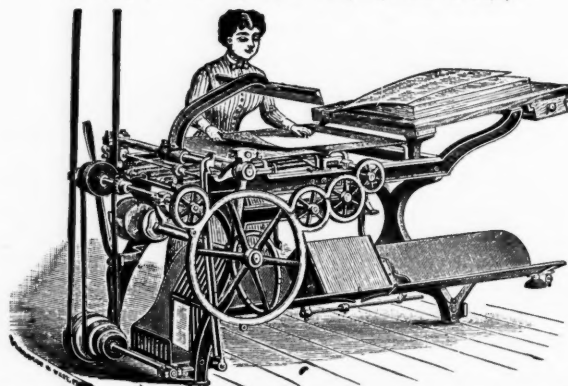
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

C. F. WHITMARSH, SEC'Y.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1890.

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Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the twentieth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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 E. A. CHEEVER, care of Evening Express, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE PRINTING INDUSTRY IN THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1892.

THERE is little doubt but that one of the most interesting exhibits at the World's Exposition in 1892, no matter where located, will be that representing the various appliances connected with the several features of the printing industry. And unless we are much mistaken the display thereof, both in quantity and quality, will far surpass that heretofore exhibited under similar auspices. American paper makers, press builders, typefounders, and manufacturers of bookbinders' machinery, etc., will have an opportunity presented which they will doubtless avail themselves, of practically demonstrating what they have long claimed, that in all which pertains to the art preservative, they lead the world.

The United States is essentially the representative and home of labor-saving inventions. Nor should this be a matter of surprise, as it owes its position as such primarily to two causes: First, the comparative scarcity and dearness of manual labor, and second, to the educational advantages afforded, and the consequent diffusion of intelligence among the masses. It is very questionable if the reaper would have been invented had the American farmer been enabled to have his grain cut by the sickle by labor furnished at 20 cents per day, or the Elgin or Waltham watch factories established if competent mechanics could have been secured at Basle or Geneva prices. So in other branches of industry. Necessity is the mother of invention. Appliances which did not exist had to be created to develop our resources, or make the supply equal to the demand, and the skill of the American mechanic proved equal to the emergency. In this contest he was fortunately unincumbered by antediluvian precedent or prejudice. In the march of progress the printing industry was embraced, and, as a result, we can show to the world presses that for construction, simplicity, speed and results defy competition; newspapers printed on material which forty-eight hours previously formed part of an uncut forest tree; and printing offices and attachments, the material in which in regard to perfect justification, utility, finish and beauty, is far in advance of that produced by any other country—the result of the intelligent application of knowledge to use.

In specimens of typographic excellence America should have little difficulty in maintaining her preëminence. The employing printers of Great Britain, or a large majority of them, despite the gallant, though uphill fight of a progressive few, are evidently content to "let well enough alone," and continue in the old jog-trot manner. Innovations with them are regarded with indifference or suspicion; and so long as this feeling exists, little, if any, competition need be feared from that quarter. The, to us, inelegant and unsightly German characters preclude the productions of artistic attractive work, as applied to what may be appropriately styled every-day commercial printing, the exception, and one from which American job compositors may profitably take a lesson, being the harmonious combination

and blending of colors in borders; while of the hundreds of specimens of printing received from France during the holding of the Exposition Universelle, not one was worthy of mention as a third-class production.

Yet these facts should only stir us to further and renewed exertions. There is no doubt but each successive industrial world's fair has given an immense impetus to labor-saving productions, and American workmen cannot afford to lay on their oars. "Excelsior" must continue to be their motto, and there is every indication that it will. Coming events cast their shadows before. The schoolhouses which dot our prairies furnish not only a guarantee for the perpetuation of our republican institutions, but a continuance of that preëminence to which we have referred, as education, taste and enterprise go hand in hand.

LOCATION OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

ALTHOUGH believing that there are generally two sides to a question, and that it is a poor cause which cannot stand investigation, we publish the article of Mr. M. Carroll, in the present issue, on the location of the Printers' Home with some reluctance, because we cannot see at this stage of the proceedings that any appreciable benefit can be derived therefrom, while it will afford an opportunity to the curbstome growler and didn't I tell you so wiseacre nuisance to throw cold water on an enterprise which, in our judgment, is worthy of the undivided support of every member of the craft. From the article referred to, it would rationally be inferred these arguments were now presented for the first time, whereas they were deliberately discussed at the Denver session of the International Typographical Union, and the site and proposition connected with the acceptance thereof indorsed *without a dissenting voice*, after the location *had* been visited, and its preëminent advantages duly considered by the delegates in attendance thereat.

We cannot do better than here reprint the propositions submitted by the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs in connection therewith. The first reads as follows:

THE ALBANY, DENVER, Col., June 12, 1889.

To the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN,—Understanding that you are considering the advisability of founding a home for the sick and indigent members of your union, we take the liberty of presenting the following propositions for your worthy consideration:

We offer to deed to your union, in fee simple, eighty (80) acres of land lying within one mile east of the city of Colorado Springs, subject to the following conditions:

I. That your union begin the erection of a home on said land within the period of two years from the date of said deed, said home to cost not less than the sum of twenty (20) thousand dollars, and to be completed within one year from the date of the commencement of said building.

II. That your union shall have the right to sell any portion of said tract not exceeding sixty (60) acres at any time after the date of said deed, the proceeds of said sale or sales to be placed in the hands of a trustee mutually acceptable, to be applied by him, if by you desired, toward the erection of a home on this tract, or to be paid over to the present owners of said tract in event of a

failure to commence the erection of a home within two (2) years as above specified.

III. That the taxes on said land for the two years shall be borne by the union (it being guaranteed that the taxes shall not exceed one hundred (100) dollars per annum), the amount of said taxes to be reimbursed to the union in the event of a failure on your part to acquire said tract of eighty acres.

IV. That the deed for said tract shall be placed in escrow with some mutually acceptable party, to be delivered to your union upon compliance with the foregoing conditions.

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, by
LOUIS R. EHRICH, President.

The second, and the one to which we desire especially to refer, reads:

THE ALBANY, DENVER, Col., June 12, 1889.

To the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN,—In further explanation of the accompanying proposition, we call your attention to the following facts:

I. That the eighty acres offered for the location of your home is valued at four hundred (400) dollars per acre.

II. That the value of that part of the tract, available for purposes of sale, if the growth of the city of Colorado Springs in the next five years is at all proportionate to its growth in the past five, will in the year 1894 represent a market value of from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars.

III. That the cool, bracing, summer climate, combined with its mild, equable winter climate, in addition to its superior social character and beautiful scenic surroundings, make Colorado Springs an ideal place of residence.

IV. That the leading physicians of our country have virtually agreed in characterizing Colorado Springs as the most perfect natural sanitarium and health resort in the world for the cure of all forms of throat and lung diseases, diseases to which printers are especially liable.

V. That Colorado Springs is on the natural highway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and that, geographically speaking, it is nearly in the center of the United States.

VI. That in the acceptance of our proposition the union has everything to gain and nothing to lose; that it places eighty acres of valuable land within your option of acceptance, giving you a period of two years in which to resolve to prosecute the erection of a home or to relinquish the project; that the expenditure of twenty thousand dollars will supply an institution, well built of brick or stone, containing ample accommodations for thirty persons; that the proper maintenance of such an institution will not exceed seventy-five hundred dollars per annum, a tax of about twenty-five cents per year on each member of your union; that the establishment of such a home on the highway of continental travel would naturally draw to itself the attention of many wealthy and charitably disposed citizens, and that endowments and bequests would inevitably come which would assist you in building up a home worthy of the strength and influence of your union; that we are perfectly satisfied to extend to you the privilege of a two-year consideration of our proposition, because we are persuaded that a mature deliberation as to what will be for the highest and best interests of your organization, added to a careful, conservative investigation as to all the relative advantages of location, will lead you to an irresistible conviction that your union ought to maintain a home for the sick and for the indigent of your craft, and that it ought to be located in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, by
LOUIS R. EHRICH, President.

Now, as a short horse is soon curried, let us briefly examine the advantages guaranteed by the acceptance of this more than princely proposition, and the character and caliber of the objections presented against it, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions. In

the first place, the International Typographical Union, through its authorized representatives, has the bona fide offer of a deed in fee simple of eighty acres of land situated within one mile east of the city of Colorado Springs, at the present market value of \$32,000, with the reasonable assurance that in 1894 they will represent, if retained up to that period, at least four times this amount. Further, that two years from the date the deed is given are allowed to erect a home thereon to cost \$20,000 (less than \$1 per capita on the membership), or that the union—the International Typographical Union—shall have the right to sell sixty acres of such tract, the proceeds of which sale shall be devoted to the erection of a home under perfectly legitimate restrictions.

Let us now briefly refer to some of the staple arguments advanced why another location should be chosen: That Colorado Springs is out of the pale of civilization; that a high altitude is injurious to parties affected with heart disease; the cost of transportation thereto, and the fact that a majority of printers live *east* of the Mississippi river.

With regard to the first objection, there are few cities on the American continent so favored by nature as Colorado Springs. Her population possess all the privileges and advantages an advanced civilization affords, and nowhere within the confines of the United States can a more refined, intelligent, virtuous, life-enjoying class of citizens be found. She is as *near* and accessible to Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Louisville, and *nearer* to Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and dozens of other prominent or growing cities, than New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington. But we are not building for *today*. The question is how will matters stand in this regard fifty years hence, and it requires no prophet to give the correct answer.

As a national sanitarium, Colorado Springs stands unrivaled. Her climate is the most salubrious on the American continent, and while it does not furnish a cure for all the ills to which flesh is heir, as a resort for those affected with pulmonary complaints, to which printers are *especially* subjected, its life-prolonging and curative properties are too well known to be called in question. Besides, the city is not located on a mountain peak, but cosily nestles at the base of the Rockies. The cost of transportation under the circumstances mentioned would prove an insignificant feature as against the other overshadowing advantages connected with its establishment.

In conclusion, let us ask a somewhat pertinent question: "If the present opportunity to secure a home is allowed to go by default, who is the party or parties residing in the localities referred to, prepared to duplicate the more than munificent offer of the residents of Colorado Springs, and how long would it be before the International Typographical Union would be prepared to invest \$32,000! as the contributions of its members in a similar project?"

"THE INLAND PRINTER'S" GOLD MEDALS FOR 1890.

IN our next issue we expect to be able to present to our readers the report of the jury of award and the names of the successful contestants for the prizes offered by THE INLAND PRINTER for the most meritorious colored inserts which have appeared in its columns during the past year. The gentlemen who have been selected to act as arbitrators and are now examining the specimens shown are thoroughly qualified and disinterested, and we have no doubt but that their decision will be received with approbation.

For 1890 we have determined, in accordance with suggestions made from several sources, to offer in lieu of money prizes three *gold medals*, properly inscribed,



valued respectively at \$100, \$75 and \$50, to be known as "THE INLAND PRINTER Premium Gold Medals," the same to be awarded as heretofore by entirely disinterested experts, the features in connection therewith to be considered being originality of design, availability, execution, harmony of colors and presswork, under the following conditions:

1. All inserts shall be printed in three or more colors, and on paper the exact size of the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, the type measurement of the specimens sent, however, not to exceed $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2. Not more than two specimens to appear on one and the same page.
3. Tints and secondary colors may be the work of the engraver, but the design, body and execution of the job must be the work of the compositor.
4. No objection will be offered to the insertion of the card of any printing firm, or the business of its patrons, but this liberty shall not apply to non-advertisers connected with the printers furnishing business. The award to be made by seven expert printers and pressmen, no two of whom shall reside in the same city. The inserts to be forwarded to the editor not later than the 10th of the month.

Further information desired as to the number of copies required, etc., will be cheerfully given by addressing A. C. Cameron, editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, 183-187 Monroe street, Chicago.

SPECIMENS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

WE are now prepared to furnish apprentices who are *subscribers* to THE INLAND PRINTER specimens of jobwork. The conditions upon which they will be sent are as follows: All applications for same must be addressed to A. C. Cameron, editor, accompanied with a *stamped envelope*, containing the address of the party to whom they should be sent. No attention will be paid to the application of those failing to comply with this request.

BOTCH OR BLACKSMITH?

THE following from the *Horseshoers' and Blacksmiths' Journal*, Chicago, in which exception is taken to the too common practice of applying the term "blacksmith" to an inferior workman, contains several grains of common sense. The gush about the blacksmith being the "finest workman" and the "foremost craftsman on earth" is hyperbole, of course, at the same time we think the expression a misused one, and that the word "botch" is far more correct and appropriate. It says:

We certainly take exception to the manner in which the ancient and honorable name "blacksmith" is sometimes taken wholly "in vain." For instance, if a mechanic is a poor workman, or any artisan turns out a poor piece of work, he is not infrequently called a "blacksmith." Anyone not expert at his calling is spoken of as being a "regular blacksmith." This is all wrong, and one of the peculiarities of our speech.

A blacksmith is of necessity one of the most skillful and accomplished of tradesmen. The blacksmith really moves the world; he makes the "iron horse," and he shoes the living horse. The son of Vulcan is the first tradesman in the land, and without the fine work, the hard work, and the great headwork of the blacksmith, the world of commerce and travel would be paralyzed. The blacksmith who does horseshoeing works on the wondrous works of the Almighty. He deals with intricate and complex nature, not insensible stone or inanimate objects. He is, perforce, the finest workman. Hence it is that we object to so much familiarity with the name "blacksmith." No botch can be a blacksmith, and a blacksmith is not a botch, but the foremost craftsman on earth.

UNPALATABLE, BUT TRUE.

WE have been much interested in perusing the reports furnished by the representatives from the various trades in the United States and Great Britain in reference to the industrial exhibits at the recent International Exposition in Paris; and candor compels the admission that, taken as a whole, the reports furnished by the former are far inferior, both in matter and manner, to those produced by the delegates from Great Britain. In technical knowledge, intelligent observation, comprehensive views, correct deductions, practical research and suggestions, as well as modesty, as illustrated in the statement of their respective stewardships, the New World representatives are certainly outrivalled by those of the old. Self-assertiveness is well enough in its place, but self-assertiveness, modified by modesty, and fortified by merits or facts, will go a deal further than the mere "we can learn nothing from outsiders" style of argument. This spirit, we are sorry to say, crops out in nearly all the reports we have read, and certainly does not add either to their dignity or value.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. III.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

AS has before been said, no important alterations or improvements have been made in the plaster of paris method of stereotyping since it was first described and practiced. Figure 3 is taken from an illustration of such a stereotype foundry in 1872, and though we see a deplorable lack of neatness in this particular establishment, the only improvement we notice is in the crane for handling the casting box, and even this is mentioned by Hansard.

In the catalogue issued by Hoe in 1882, at that time the only manufacturer yet making outfits for this method,



FIG. 3.

we see exactly the same tools as are shown and illustrated in our last article; the solitary exception being the crane as above mentioned. The description which accompanies the cuts does not differ in any essential from that of the Earl of Stanhope.

It has been pointed out that Hoffman was the probable inventor of the clay and plaster method, usually called the "clay" process, in distinction from the method in which plaster of paris alone is used, although there is considerable evidence that others preceded him with procedures practically the same. In many respects this clay method is still the best way of making stereotypes. If carefully done, the separate letters, ornaments and lines are as sharp and clear as the originals, and the surface of the plate is perfectly flat. The most

important defect of the clay and plaster process is that the matrix is capable of having but one cast taken from it, being destroyed by the casting. The matrix is also inflexible, and therefore not adapted for casting semi-circular forms for web presses, although we have seen that Mark Isambard Brunel entered a claim for attaching a similar composition to a flexible perforated steel plate, and bending the same for such a purpose. It is to be doubted, however, whether this could be made practicable.

As usually performed, the clay process is carried out as follows: A smooth iron plate is covered with thick gum-arabic water by means of a brush or the hand, and allowed to dry. Potters' clay or kaolin, sometimes mixed with a little powdered soapstone, is kept in a moist condition by adding water; a small quantity of this mixture is measured off on a stone slab, and about the same amount of dry and freshly calcined plaster of paris is added, as also a few drops of gum-arabic solution; sufficient water is added to make the whole mass the consistency of mortar. The composition is then mixed and applied to the surface of the plate, to the thickness of about one-sixteenth of an inch, by means of a trowel and straight-edge. The form, which has previously been thoroughly cleaned, is placed in a toggle press, and a little benzine distributed over the surface by means of a brush. A piece of paper is now laid upon the form, and over this a piece of thin muslin. The plate bearing the composition is then placed in position above the form, and the cover of the press lowered. A slight impression is taken, the muslin is then removed and another deeper impression is made, the surface having again been brushed with benzine. A third impression is taken without either the paper or muslin, and if not sufficiently deep or sharp, a fourth and fifth, always preceded by brushing with benzine. Were but one impression taken it would be impossible to get the blank spaces deep enough without causing the composition to adhere to the counters of the type. The entire operation must be performed rapidly, otherwise the plaster of paris will set, and considerable skill is required to do the work, as the amount and time of each impression must be regulated by the hardening of the plaster. After the impression is secured three edges of the plate are scraped clean. The plate is now dried by placing it on the casting furnace, a U shaped piece of wire about one-fourth of an inch in diameter is placed on the scraped edges, and another iron plate clamped above it.

As in the plaster of paris process, the cast is not of a uniform thickness, and the back must be planed off to a standard, after which it is generally shaved smooth. It is then mounted in the usual manner. Owing to the way in which the matrices are made, though possible, it is difficult to make type-high casts, and when metal bases are required, the plates are usually cast thin and sweated to separately cast and finished bases. At present there are only four or five establishments in this country using this method, and only one using it to the exclusion of others. In order to economize metal the plates were from

the start cast thin and mounted on wooden bases. At first great primer was the thickness, but it was gradually reduced to pica, and for a long time this was the standard. Competition has further reduced this, and in few stereotype foundries is the thickness more than long primer, and in some considerably less.

The older methods are not well adapted to casting type-high with cored bases, and it was not until the papier-maché process was introduced, and the method of restereotyping the form for web presses came into vogue, that attention was paid to this device. Of late years considerable skill has been exercised in this department, as also in "patent" blocks, which will be spoken of later.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FINE JOBWORK.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

EVERY printing press ever made possessed some meritorious qualities, and when in able hands good work could be turned out, and so it is today with the many job platen presses on the market. As platen and not cylinder presses are used for jobwork by country printers, a few suggestions will not be out of place and might prove profitable.

Now I prefer some presses above others, but still some classes of work can be executed just as well and as neatly on one make of press as on another. There are two causes more prominent than others which control good printing on platen presses, and they are the rollers and the tympan sheets. It is absolutely necessary to have good rollers, and yet I have known it to be impossible to do good work even with new rollers, the cause being weak springs on the roller carriers. The rollers must bear sufficiently hard on the form to give it a good inking, and yet how few printers seem to realize this. Springs are never replaced and are expected to last as long as the framework of the press, notwithstanding there is more strain on the springs in accordance to their ability to withstand it than on any other part of the machine. The springs need to be replaced frequently, else good work is impossible. Putting cardboard behind the form is a poor way to strengthen the springs. Better get new springs at once and thus save yourself much annoyance.

On many presses, and, in fact, on all quarto and half medium ones, there are carriers for three rollers, yet seldom more than two are used by many printers, even though the form be quite heavy. The third carrier is by no means to be considered simply as an ornament; it is for use and should be used. I always use three rollers, unless the form is an open one and there is not much of it. Even billheads and similar work will be found to be printed more satisfactorily with three rollers than with two, and why should it not be so. There is everything in its favor. Fine lines are not clogged with ink in order that heavier lines might be sufficiently charged, and the form is in every way better inked. The ink is better distributed and it requires less inking of the disk with

the hand brayer than when only two rollers are used. A four-roller cylinder press inks a form much better than a two-roller one, else only two-roller presses would be made, and the same rule is applicable to job presses. Printers think it economy to use only two rollers, but in my experience I have found it otherwise. Always use the full complement of rollers and your work will be found to be much improved. Then, too, use hard packing on type in good condition. It gives a clearer impression and the work does not present that mottled appearance that characterizes some offices. Use the best quality of pressboard. If you use cardboard don't think it economy to use a sheet of cheap board under the tympan sheets, but use the best quality of hard bristol board you can secure. The gauge pins need not penetrate the cardboard, and it will last for weeks.

A good deal of trouble arises from the slipping of the roller wheels on the tracks, thus causing the rollers to refuse to revolve until they strike the form. The result is cut rollers in a short time and an absence of ink on the lower edge of the form. Sometimes weak springs are the cause, or oil on the tracks. Use roller-bearers on all rule forms, and, in fact, on the majority of work done. If you have none regularly made, make them yourself out of some hard wood. It will repay you for the trouble—the expense is nothing. Have your presswork to be the very best possible, as good presswork can frequently be made to cover defects in composition, and on the other hand it clearly shows what manner of printer you are.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLAPUK AND THE PRINTERS.

BY ORVILLE D. NORTON.

IT is a state of affairs which the facts would bear out, I think, that the printers in general have very little conveyed to their minds when they hear the name of the international language, Volapük, spoken in their hearing. Undoubtedly there is no more conveyed to their minds than the mere idea that it is a language of some species, and nothing more definite or explicit than this is presented to them. The object of this article will be to bring it more to their attention and to explain it and the aim of its existence, in order that they may know what is meant when they hear the name spoken. Perhaps it is not known by them how very rapid and wide has been the spread of this language, and that they may at any time now be called upon to execute a job of work in Volapük. In case they should be required to execute such a job, does it not present itself to them that they should be prepared to execute as creditable a piece of work as they are now able to do in the English? The language in every particular is indeed simple, and only a very short time is required to thoroughly master it; about one-tenth the time required to master any of the present languages which are generally known. I might place the average time required for acquiring this idiom at six weeks for persons of ordinary intelligence, without the previous knowledge of any language other than

their mother tongue. For persons who are already acquainted with other foreign tongues the time required is only a matter of a few days or, perhaps, hours. This is possible because of the extreme simplicity of the language, and the absence of any irregularities of any kind. When a person learns that a certain letter has a certain sound and pronunciation it is not necessary to learn on the very next day, perhaps, that there are a number of exceptions that he finds are of far more importance than the rule itself. As there are no exceptions in the whole language of Volapük, one need not fear that he may not be able to remember all the rules of exceptions. It is essentially a language of "one," there being one sound for each letter wherever found, and this sound is always the same and invariable; one spelling, which is purely phonetic, a word being spelled exactly as it is pronounced, and no silent letters or half tone letters; one certain ending for each separate part of speech, thus identifying a word at sight; and so on, one of each and every thing, and no exceptions to all the different principles.

Volapük is the invention of Johann Martin Schleyer, a retired Roman Catholic priest, residing in Constanz, Baden, Germany. It was evolved by him and first given to the world on March 31, 1879, after thirty years study on his part, and which involved the acquiring of over thirty of the existing languages. In his construction of Volapük, he has adopted the good found in the existing languages wherever it was present, and the leaving out of the difficult, or the parts not easy of acquirement, on account of their irregular construction or the lack of clearness. The result has been a language built upon the plan of inflectional formation, which is, in the first place, extremely easy of acquirement, and at the same time sufficiently flexible to express all the shades of meaning, and still not so loose as to leave the meaning in doubt. In its flexibility it retains the most rigid directness, but which does not destroy any of its beauty. As it is an inflected language, all the different words are formed from the root words. These, by the use of either prefixes or suffixes, are generally made up of only three letters, being a consonant followed by a vowel, and that in turn by another consonant. In this manner the synonyms are formed. By the use of these different endings a possible 140 words may be formed from one single root word. Hence it becomes clear that, with the use of the different endings and only a very few root words one will be able to express a very great variety of ideas, and that, too, with the greatest ease and after but little study.

The language has been given to the world for only a few months longer than ten years, and in that time it has gained an extraordinary spread. Its adherents and those who have studied it and are able to use it in correspondence are numbered in the millions, and the number is increasing rapidly. Its literature is getting to be quite respectable in the number of volumes, there now being about 1,500 and the number increasing constantly. Its adherents are to be found in all the various quarters

of the world. Scarcely a country which is civilized, or even half civilized, is without a representative in the study and propagation of the language. The number of business houses who advertise themselves as able and ready to correspond in the language amount up into the hundreds.

A very wrong idea of the use and object of Volapük has gained very general circulation, and it is one of the most potent reasons that persons are slow about investigating or taking up the language. This idea is that it is meant and designed as a universal language which will supplant all the other languages on the face of the earth. Such is very far, indeed, from the true purpose of Volapük. Its object is purely that of an international language to supply the place which is not now filled. Where the mother tongues of persons are different there is a necessity for either one or the other to learn the tongue which the other uses. This requires a great deal of time and study, and a certain amount of aptitude for the acquiring of languages to accomplish. This difficulty was in the way of any very great advance in the international intercourse of the business world. Now Volapük is to be had, and the situation is changed, and anyone may be able to use it in a few weeks, and by this knowledge communicate easily, surely and satisfactorily with a person of any nationality who has also acquired Volapük. By thus bringing the people of the different nations more closely into relations with each other, a grander and higher object is possible than the mere matter of buying and selling, namely, the utopian idea.

Volapük is not the result of the first attempt to form such a language as this. Such an idea was prominent as long ago as five hundred years, when the famous Dutch philosopher, Leibnitz, attempted to form an international idiom, but the result was failure, partly because of the defects of his system itself, and that the world was not ready for such a thing. Since that date there have been hundreds of attempts to form universal international or world languages, but until the advent of Volapük none of them had passed beyond the simple experimental stage of their existence. Most of the systems preceding Volapük have been ingenious mutilations or changing of some existing language, and retaining generally many of the difficulties embodied in such languages. It is not claimed that Volapük is perfect, but it is claimed that it is the only so-called international language that has obtained any spread and diffusion at all, and as the construction of the Volapük academy, whose object is to propagate and improve the language, is the same as our United States government, where the head officers are elected "from the ranks" by vote, the necessary consequence is that it will continue to spread and become more and more perfect as time goes on.

So much for what it is and its objects. Now as to its relations to the "art preservative." The spelling, as has been stated, is entirely regular and phonetic, and none of such troubles with spelling can result as do in English and the other languages. The syllables are

regulated by the vowels, each and every vowel requiring a separate syllable, and the consonant which is between two vowels is always placed with the following vowel when divided at the end of a line, thus doing away with the uncertainties now experienced by printers in the setting of English. A word ending with the letter "s" is always in the plural number, and no singular words end with this letter. All adjectives end with the syllable "ik" and adverbs with the syllable "iko," and in all cases the modifying word is placed after the word modified. So it is with all the different parts of speech; each one has its own special ending or distinguishing mark which at once invariably distinguishes it wherever found. Probably the only drawback Volapük has from the standpoint of a printer is the presence of the three dotted letters "ä, ö, ü." But these are really not a drawback, as all the typefoundries make these letters to almost all of their faces, both body and job letters. The English is almost the only language which does not make use of the dotted letters in some place or form, and the English when correctly printed is not entirely free from them, as in the word "coöperation." They are not such a "bugbear" as most suppose, and their use is very easily learned. I neglected to state in the beginning that the common Latin or the English letters are used exclusively in both the writing and the printing of Volapük, so that there is no necessity for one to learn anything on that score.

How very seldom is it that one sees the word Volapük, the very name of the language itself, printed correctly with the dotted "ü"? Does not this go to show that there should be some thought given to the subject by the printers? You are all aware that in a language which has the dotted letters in its construction that they are all important in their proper place and if they are omitted or misplaced the result is disastrous. This neglect of the use of the dotted or accented letters in places where they belong is often a great source of the item, "author's corrections."

Now what does all the foregoing go to prove? That there is a demand for such an international language, and that Volapük fills that want; and it has already gained a wide diffusion and is generally known. It is also easily learned by any person. The want for such a language is evidenced by the fact that there is not now a single place in the whole world, scarcely, but is only a few hours at the most, removed from any other place. This is brought about by the use of the telegraph and the ocean cables. Volapük is about one-third briefer than English, and about one-half briefer than German. This, coupled with the fact that it is much more exact and not nearly so apt to be wrongly transmitted, makes a great deal in its favor as an international language.

As this language has already gained such a great number of adherents and users, is it not about time that the printers were learning more concerning it? There will be more or less work for them to execute in Volapük, and they should be able to execute it as well as they are now able to execute English, German, French, Spanish

and other languages. As to the real grammatical construction of Volapük, I do not wish to take it up in this article but will leave it for another article at a later day. I am of the opinion that the subject is worthy of attention and thought at the hands of the body of men earning their livelihood as printers in the United States.

"When I shall have received an order for such a job of work I will then acquire what knowledge is necessary for me to have to be able to execute it creditably," say some, no doubt. "But how will you do if your rival and competitor shall have improved his spare time and already have learned the essential points," answer I. "Who do you suppose would be the more apt to secure the work, other things being equal?" With this I will leave the subject to the consideration of the readers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO REPAIR BATTERED WOOD TYPE.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

THE last office I worked in was stocked with battered wood type, of course caused by careless handling on the press. Broken tapes, dirt, and an occasional falling out of one of the feed guides on to the form while in motion had caused the trouble, and it was impossible to do good work with such an outfit. I tried filling up the depressions with sawdust and glue, beeswax, etc., but the result was not satisfactory. I determined to conquer the difficulty, and after devoting considerable thought to the matter, I mixed some warm glue with Spanish whiting, and after cleaning out the depressions well, and in some instances deepening them in order to give the preparation a good chance to hold, I plastered the defects over with the mixture while warm. I put sufficient on to thoroughly fill all depressions, not being careful to get a smooth surface. After it became hard I filed it down close to the letter, avoiding scratching the good surface of the letter, and then treated it to a good rubbing with an oil stone, using oil, and the result was a polished surface, as good, if not superior to the wood itself, and as I rubbed down the plaster even with the surface of the letter the printing failed to show any defects whatever. Even the planer did not damage it, and I felt much elated in overcoming the difficulty so satisfactorily.

AN IMMENSE PUBLISHING COMBINATION.

Recently, at London, the prospectus was issued and within a brief period thereafter the share list of a new company was closed which has been formed to consolidate the publishing businesses of Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., Trübner & Co. and George Redway & Co., and carry them on all under one management. The three businesses occupy a high position in the trade. The combination will be carried on at Messrs. Trübner's new premises on Ludgate Hill. The directors do not give the actual profits in the prospectus, and intending investors are only told that after payment of interest on the debentures, and the dividend of the preference shares, "there will be ample margin for the payment of a highly satisfactory dividend to the holders of the ordinary shares." The share capital is £100,000, divided into 5,000 seven per cent preference shares of £10 each, and 5,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. The debenture capital is £50,000 in five per cent bonds.

EARLY PRINTING.

In the infancy of the art of printing its results were comparatively very rude. The type used was intended to imitate writing, and partook of the character of gothic and script. In punctuation, no marks were at first used other than the period and the colon; an oblique stroke was afterward introduced, and fulfilled the purpose of our comma. Pages had neither running title nor number. Capital letters were not used to commence a sentence, nor in proper names. No rules seem to have regulated the orthography, and abbreviations were very numerous. The first presses were fashioned after the model of the common wine press. For a short time the paper was printed on but one side, the blank sides being pasted together. The only forms of books were the folio and quarto.—*Lippincott.*

SOME POINTS ABOUT COPYRIGHT.

There are two kinds of international copyright, so called. One may be termed authors' copyright and the other publishers' copyright. By the first, a book published in England would be protected against piracy in the United States without being reprinted here. And a book published here would be protected there without the necessity of republication. In other words copyright obtained in either country would be valid and operative in both.

By the second a foreign book to be entitled to copyright in the United States must be reprinted here; the typesetting, stereotyping, presswork and binding must be done here. In short, the book must be published by an American publisher. That is the kind of copyright embodied in the bill just introduced into the senate.

It will be of no benefit to foreign authors except those who reprint and publish their works in the United States simultaneously with their publication abroad. It will not enlarge the rights of American authors. These authors can now obtain English copyright on easier terms and conditions than those which the bill imposes upon foreign authors.—*New York Herald.*

DECADENCE OF THE ALMANAC.

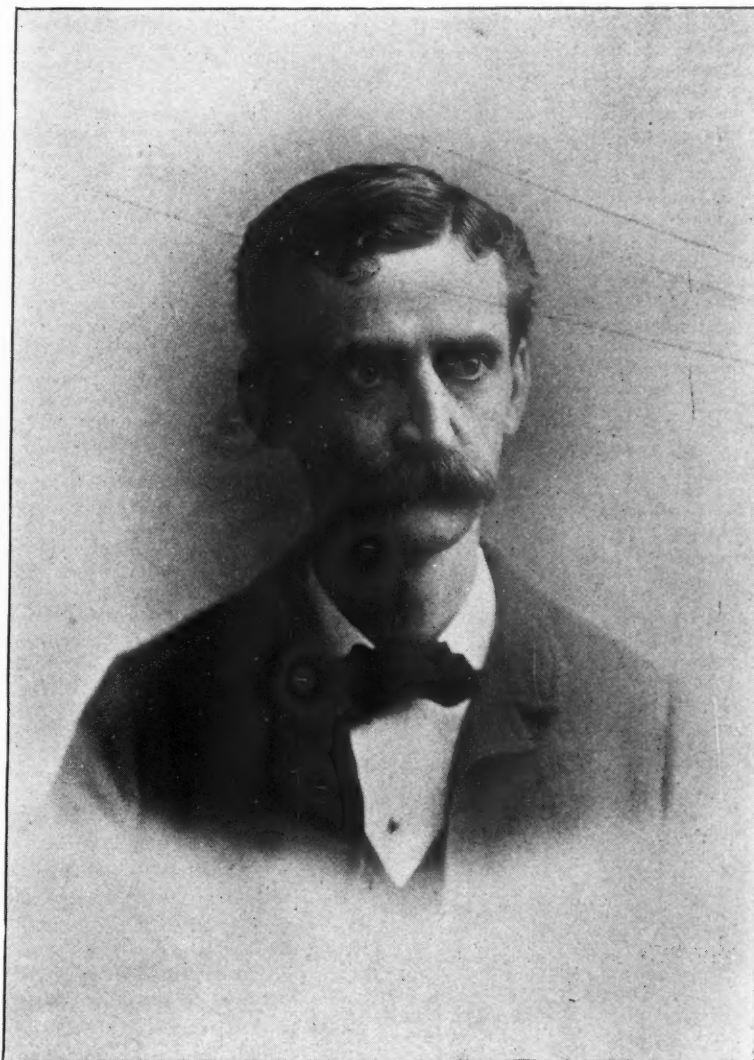
"The old-fashioned almanac, with its signs of the zodiac, moon's phases, column of weather predictions and chronology, funny paragraphs sandwiched in between pages of patent medicine testimonials, is fast going out of style," said a druggist as he lifted a great pile of them to the counter and arranged them under the big sign, "Take one, free." "The calendar, with its attractive form and fine design, has come to take its place, and if the change continues as rapidly in the next five years as it has in the past an almanac will be something of a curiosity. You and I remember, though, when the almanac was, next to the bible, the most important and necessary book in the house. In the old days out there on the farm it was a veritable horoscope, and no important event was begun without consulting it as implicitly as ever ruler consulted the oracle. The varied changes of the moon were watched in both seed time and harvest. The cows were turned into the pasture on the day of one certain change; the peas were placed in the ground during another phase; the calves and colts were weaned during some other change that was expected to be for their good, and even the trees for the winter firewood were felled when the signs were right to insure seasoning without rotting. Its weather predictions were watched and their failures forgotten or excused, while its astronomical signs and information about the planets and stars were read with reverence and awe for the knowledge therein displayed. But the almanac has had its day. The moon and the planting of crops or raising of stock have been divorced by modern iconoclasts; the weather bureau has knocked the faith out of predictions made years ahead, and the children study astronomy in the schools. All that remains are the jokes and patent medicine advertisements. The first are stale and the second dry, and so people have lost interest in the old-fashioned almanac, and whenever they can procure a calendar invariably choose it in preference."—*Utica Daily Observer.*

CHARLES GAMEWELL,

A gentleman well known to the pressmen of the United States, and whose portrait is herewith presented, was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1849, where he received his education, in public and Quaker schools. When fifteen years of age he determined to learn the printing trade, serving four years in the Quaker City with King & Baird and T. W. Stuckey, and two years with Hart & Co., now DeVinne's, of New York; after which he accepted charge of the pressrooms of the *Eagle*, in Reading, Pennsylvania, and the *Commercial*, Wilmington, Delaware. In 1876 he returned to Philadelphia, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of two years spent in the government printing office, in Washington, D. C. He joined Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, in 1876, and served terms in the various offices in that organization. In 1885 he was elected delegate to the thirty-fifth session of the International Typographical Union, held in the city of New York, and also the following year at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In New York the pressmen were practically recognized by the election of one of their number as second vice-president, the representative chosen being Mr. Gamewell, to which position he was re-elected at the Pittsburgh convention, in 1886. The following year, although not a delegate to the Buffalo convention, at the earnest request of his associates, he was again chosen to the same position, their desires being acceded to by the international body, an honor to which he frequently refers with much pride. The result of

his three years' service was only accomplished by hard and persistent labor, but in it he was encouraged by the good words and assistance of his fellow craftsmen — an agency which comparatively lightened his labors; while his relationship with those in authority, and responsible for the administration of the affairs of the International Typographical Union, were particularly pleasant and harmonious.

He is, it is almost needless to add, a staunch believer in and advocate of the benefits of systematic organization, so much so, in fact, that it has become part and parcel of his nature and religious belief. He is at present in charge of the pressroom at the headquarters of the Knights of Labor publication office, 814 North Broad street, Philadelphia, where his services are duly appreciated, having held this position since the office was started, in 1888.



TINTS OVER PRINTED WORK.

A correspondent has a customer who desires him to print a full tint over a fine certificate. The job being a very expensive one, worked on heavy, costly paper, the printer fears to take the risk of spoiling it, and so writes us, asking how to work his tint over the job already printed. He experimented on an old sample job of his own, but could not hit it for the reason that the white he had to use to obtain the needed tone was too opaque and interfered seriously with the clearness of the job beneath; so he dared not try it on the customer's job.

A moment's reflection would have convinced our correspondent that his plan was impracticable, without the waste of time to try

it. Tints mixed with white ink are only good for use under black or other key forms, unless they are extremely thinned with varnish. Our friend mixed his to the consistency of regular job ink, which, as all know, is too stiff for use even as undertint. As a rule, tints are mixed for a quick flow and rapid drying, and hence varnish is used freely. Another good reason for this is to allow for blending, in cases where one color is worked over another to form a third.

In our correspondent's case, however, he should work pure color with varnish, a very little of the former to a good deal of the latter, and work it very *light* as to flow. If the tint is a blend of more than one color, he must find his proportions, and then add his varnish and mix thoroughly. Let him experiment with his own sheets as he has done, and he will soon get his shade. He will be surprised to find that his customer's job will ac-

quire a richness and brilliancy it never had before — probably the very effect the customer is looking for; the transparent tint will sink back behind the original job, throwing the latter out, besides giving a pleasing gloss to all the work.

Many pressmen work a full tint last in this way, in order to secure an effect they could not otherwise obtain.—*American Art Printer*.

HERR KROHNE, a native of Germany, now residing in Paris, has offered \$25,000 for the creation of a German academy in Berlin on the model of the French Academy. It is to consist of forty members, and its duty would be to preserve the German language from corruption or decay. The chancellor of the empire would be ex-officio president of the academy. The French papers rather deride the scheme, and believe it will come to nothing.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT, D. WYLIE, AT THE MEETING IN
BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

Brethren of the press, I greet you ;
Happy thus once more to meet you.
To renew our kind fraternals,
Free from all our young *infernals* ;
Whose capacious "copy" maw,
Never tires the "devil" jaw.

Now, while off from *impial* bawlings,
And all other sanctum callings,
Let us con the year's proceedings,
And the sum of our secedings.
Adding, too, our annual fruitings,
By our pen and ink recruitings.

Men of mighty mission — pressmen,
Vigorous as college freshmen ;
Ready age with pens and presses,
Despite frowns or vice caresses,
Like old Britain's hardy seamen,
Guarding all that's dear to freemen ;
Trousing tyrants, lashing traitors,
And all ranks of England haters ;
But to brothers — those we love,
Gentle as the turtle dove.
Thus o'er heart-pouts, scratch'd or batter'd,
Oil of love our band has scatter'd —
By the evil we help smother,
Ne'er retorting "you're another" ;
But with, "Brother, oh, for shame,
Slur no brother's honest name."

Think you, craftsmen, in our banding,
We've not raised our social standing ?
Curb'd no devil in our steel pen,
In our raids on brother pressmen,
When with angry eyes aglancing
We have seen foe sheets advancing ;
Filled with ire, and hate, and passion.
A la mode — Beelzebub-fashion.
Filled beside with lies and slander.
Say, has this not raised our dander ?
And called up revengeful feelings,
Heart against all good thought steeling,
Till our Press Association
Beam'd out in its sublimation,
And withheld the taunting sneerer,
Or the back-cut lash severer.
Pointing to the good old story,
That the greatest act of glory
Is not found in blood-bought battles,
Storing up of lands or chattels,
Ships or houses, power or pelf,
But — man ruling well himself —
So the greatest in *our* ken,
He who ruleth well his pen.

Startled thus from anger conning,
Heart a softer feeling donning,
Down the fire-pen would be dash'd,
From the mind the hard word flash'd,
To the goal of good-will floated,
There the better word he bloated,
And the lesson taught that never
Should we spurn — "Good Lord deliver."
Ne'er forget the glorious sentence
Thus placed at our altar's entrance.
Brethren, print it for a warning,
Wear it for our heart's adorning.
Thus when evil temptings hover,
And good sense would play the rover,
Bring the truant to the traces,
Bind him in these golden braces —
Brother unto brother do
All that you'd wish done to you.

Craftsmen, here in meter-hummings,
I confess my great shortcomings.
That when Simcoe's lake you paddl'd
I was absent — had skedadl'd
Down to where are deep-sea soundings,
Where old ocean has its boundings,
Where the fog and mist discloses
Sturdy Britons in blue noses.

Where New Scotia and New Brunswick
Gaze out on the wide Atlantic ;
Where Prince Edward and Newfoundland
Look to this, our river-bound land,
Dreaming we could be a nation
By a great confederation.
That, united, none could scare us,
Sneer at, curse at, nor yet dare us ;
That if backed by British lion,
To molest us none would try on.

Since then all has been commotion,
Back has rolled the tide from ocean ;
Delegates from tidal flowings,
With confederation glowings,
Have made inroads on our border,
Not with shot and shell disorder,
But with calm and peaceful feelings,
Waiting Canada's revealings ;
Urging that a five-fold mingle
Stouter far is than a single ;
That one foot on the Pacific
Should excite no thought terrific,
And the other on th' Atlantic,
Ought to drive no neighbor frantic,
But be rather the inception
Of a jubilee conception
Hovering o'er in animation,
Birthday of a freeborn nation.
Politicians, patriots, placemen,
And all other "fat take" racemen ;
Though not free from rank pollution,
Mingle in the revolution.
Evil for a time may prop up —
Good men yet will reach the top up.

Then the masses will be happy,
O'er their tea, or o'er their nappy ;
Then will come an age of wonder,
Then will slave chains burst asunder ;
Then each man may be a caliph,
Fearing neither beak nor bailiff.
Money plenty, land for asking.
All be masters ; none be tasking.
None dishonest, no wine bibbers,
Printers have paid-up subscribers.
Sun aye shining, no rain drizzle,
If all ends not in a fizzle.

Brethren, herein much I've blended,
Now my yearly task is ended,
Scanning over every letter,
Some may think they could do better,
But, I pray, use charity —
Gift the greatest of the three.

HOW 33,000 POUNDS WAS MADE A HORSE POWER.

When men begin first to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power, they often speculate on where the breed of horses is to be found which can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is familiar to men accustomed to pile driving by horse power of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse power, it is natural for people to think that the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on the actual work performed by horses. But that was not the case. The horse-power unit was established by James Watt about a century ago, and the figures were settled in a curious way. Watt, in his usual careful manner, proceeded to find out the average work which the horses of his district could perform, and he found that the raising of 22,000 pounds one foot per minute was about an actual horse power. At this time he was employed in the manufacture of engines, and had almost a monopoly of the engine-building trade. Customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial encouragements were considered necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging business, Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot pounds to a horse power, or one-third more than the actual. And thus, says the *Manufacturers' Gazette*, what was intended as a temporary expedient to promote business has been the means of giving a false unit of a very important measurement to the world. — *Car and Locomotive Builder*.



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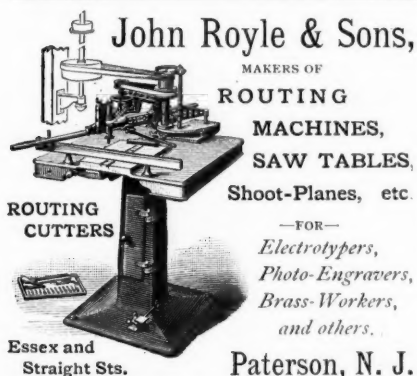
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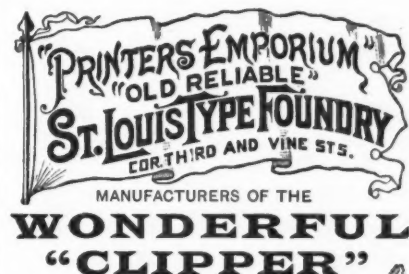
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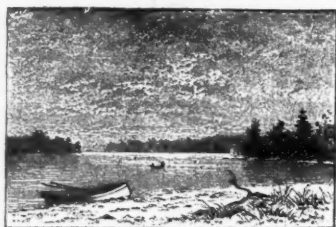
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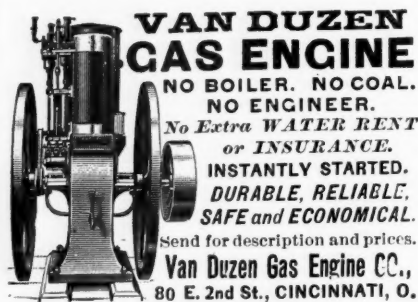
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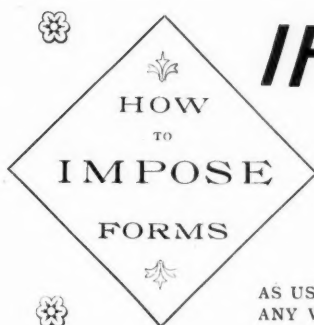
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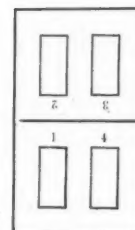
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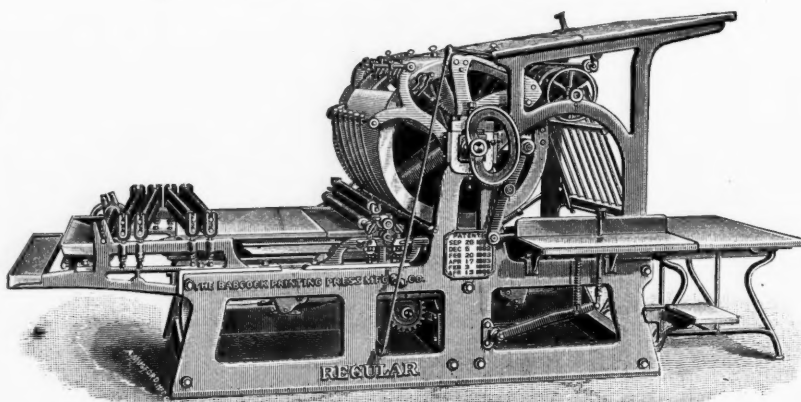
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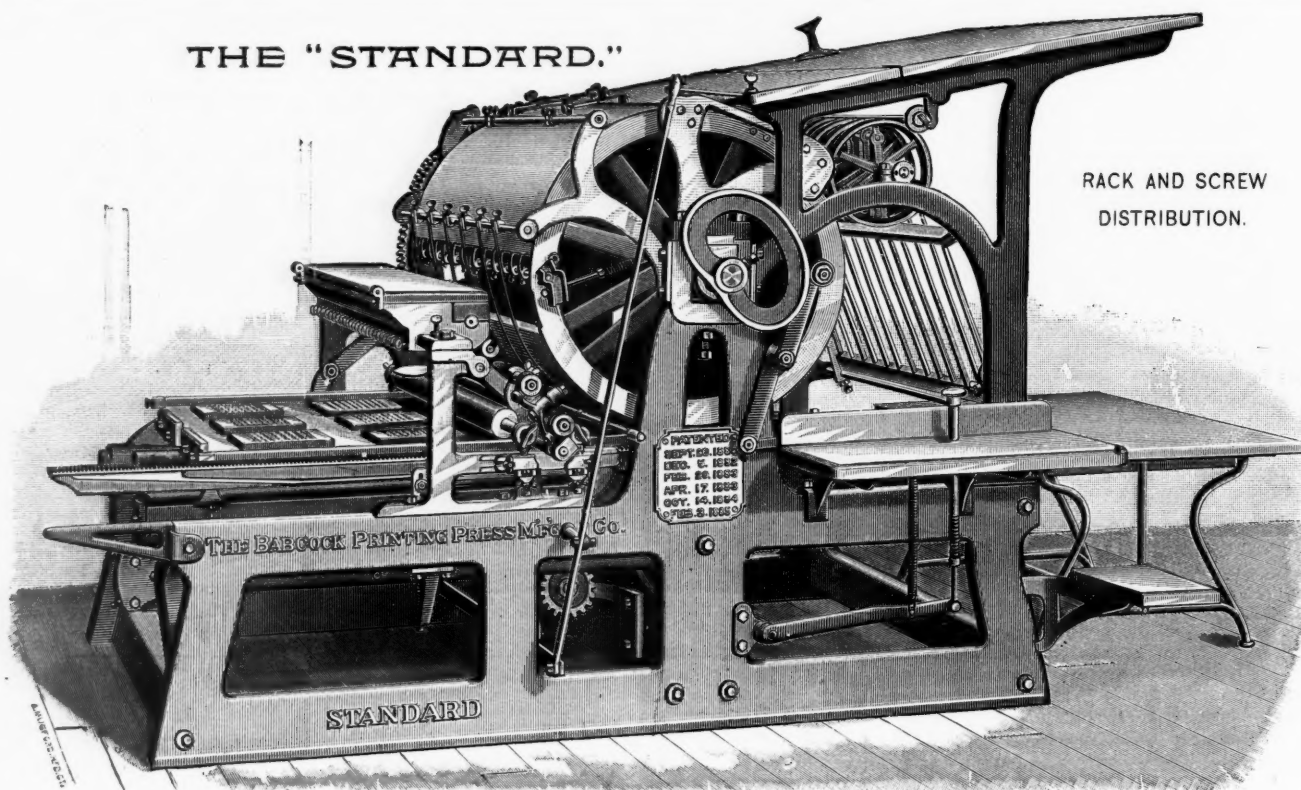
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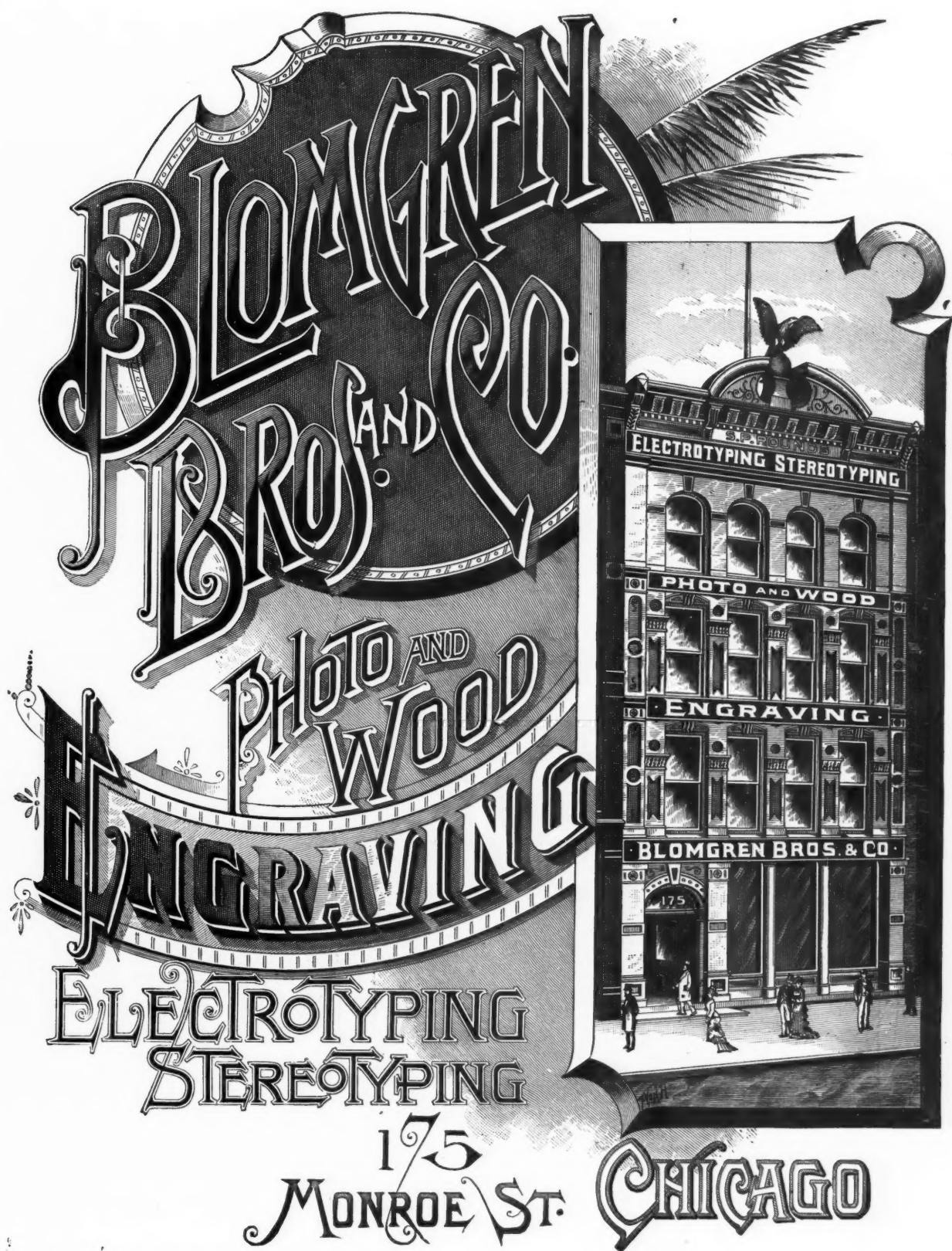
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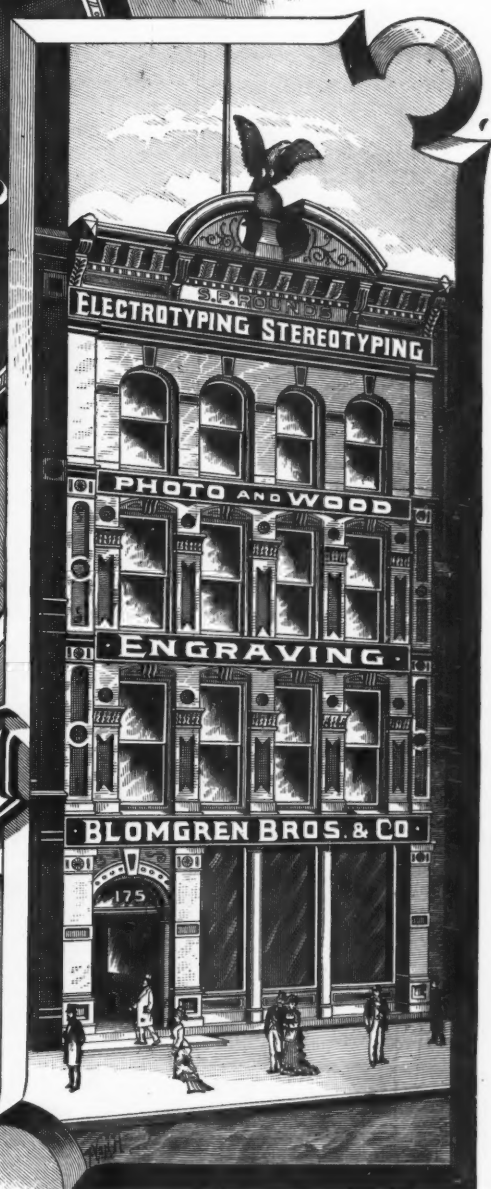
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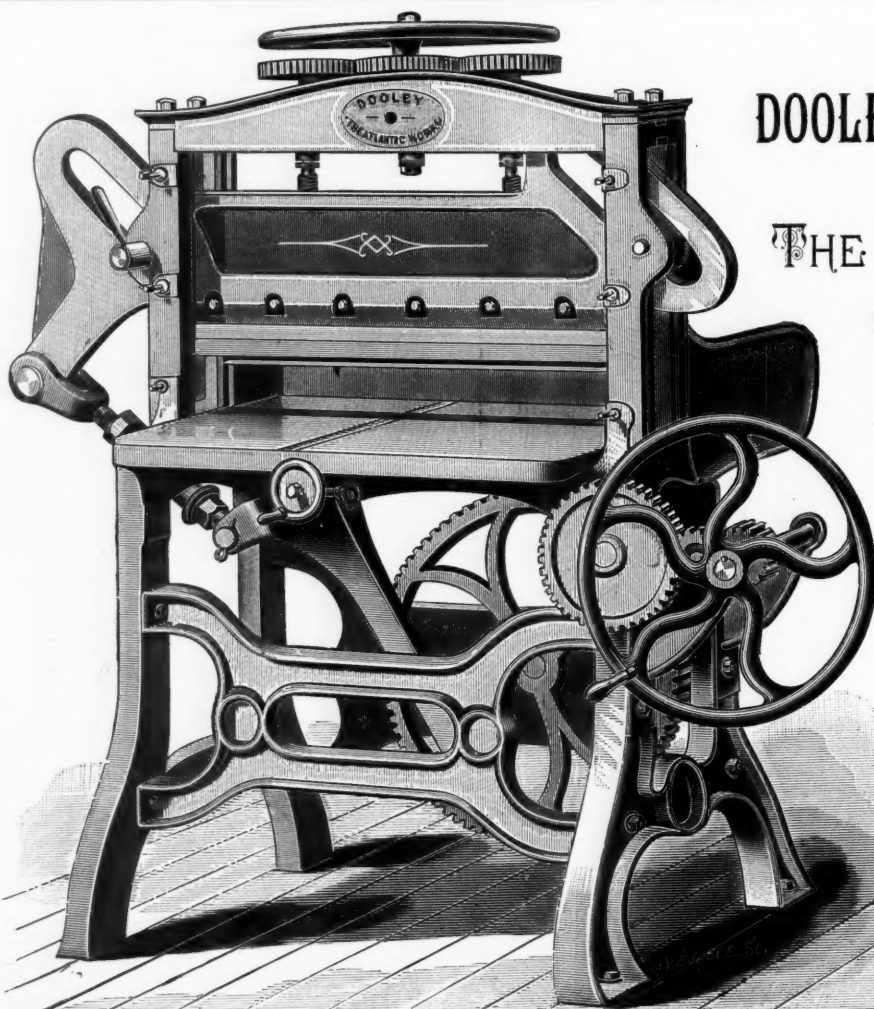
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LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Specimen of half-tone work by the ELECTRO-LIGHT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 157 and 159 William street, New York.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to **BOIL DOWN** their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and **THE INLAND PRINTER** readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

FROM ALTOONA.

To the Editor: ALTOONA, Pa., January 1, 1890.

Altoona Union, No. 240, met on December 21 and adopted the following scale of prices: Morning papers, 27 cents per 1,000 ems; evening papers, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; work by the week, \$2 per day. The new chapel in the *Tribune* office is doing good work.

On the evening of December 24 the compositors, editors and pressmen of the *Morning Times* had a walk-out. It appears they had trouble in getting their wages, one day after another being set for pay-day, but the day never arriving. No paper appeared on the morning of the 25th (Christmas), but during the day an agreement was entered into and all returned, the paper appearing regularly since.

Tourists are a scarce article of late. Work good; prospects fair.

OLIVER.

FROM LOWELL.

To the Editor: LOWELL, Mass., January 6, 1890.

Now that the holidays are past we may confidently look forward to a more steady volume of trade, as all the indications point in that direction. If we read the signs of the times correctly **THE INLAND PRINTER** has had a prosperous year, and our hope is that it may have many more equally so. May your motto in the future be, "We lead; let those follow who can." And the entire profession should respond as freely in helping you maintain its supremacy by sending you everything which will be of use to the craft. Let everyone lend a helping hand and we will see what 1890 will bring forth.

Fred A. Wood, formerly of this city, and more recently connected with the *Boston Advertiser*, is now a member of the staff of the *Watchman* at Montpelier, Vermont.

There have been several changes here in printing circles in the last thirty days. Butterfield & Gordon (amateurs) being succeeded by the Butterfield Printing and Binding Company (corporation). The firm started in business about one year ago, and Gordon, who was the moneyed man, has become satisfied that there is something besides wealth in running an office, so he retires. Butterfield was asked by a friend, "Who is fool enough to put money into the business?" when he gave the names of four paymasters for four corporations, and report has it that they put in \$1,000 each. We expect to send you an invitation to an auction of printing material in about a year. In moving a large cabinet of type from one room to another the whole outfit was pried and every case in it.

Oscar A. Hill, for the last six years connected with the *Times* job and news department, has started in business for himself in a small way, with two presses. Oscar is a good jobber and has broken the record for six nights' work in the news department and

also for four weeks' successive work. May success be with him and make him a fair competitor.

L. P. Brault, pressman at the *Morning Times* for nine years, and later with the *Lynn Express*, has severed his connection with the latter and is now at the works of the Stonemetz Press Co., working on the press they are building for the *News*, of this city, and which they expect to have in place in about thirty days.

In conclusion, we hope that the little red seal may be successful and may the western people attain their end with regard to the World's Fair. Personally, I was born in this state, but spent my boyhood and early manhood in Ohio, but for genuine push and enterprise the West stands preëminent today. Note the length of time it took the rival cities, Chicago and New York, to raise \$5,000,000, and will anybody pretend that it was not enterprise and push which put Chicago in the lead. The trouble with eastern capitalists is this (in our mind), they will not give one dollar until they can see with some degree of certainty where they are going to get two in return. The live western man puts in his money and depends on his own shrewdness and capabilities to give him a fair return therefor. Take the Grant monument, for an example, in comparison with the Garfield monument. The Garfield monument is finished, and where is the Grant monument? One was engineered by western minds and the other by eastern. Gentlemen, when you see anything, take Ben Butler's advice and don't be afraid to ask for it. We hope to shake hands with you at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, Mr. **INLAND PRINTER**. J.

FROM NEW HAVEN.

To the Editor: NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 1, 1890.

Business in this city continues provokingly dull, and the prospects for the near future are not pleasantly reliable. In the printatorial sphere, Christmas and New Year's were remarkably quiet, the churches even ignoring their old-time principle of having the order of services printed. If it could be considered as a boycott on printing, it is proving a very effectual one.

The New Haven *Evening Union*, heretofore published as an 8-page, with twelve compositors and four apprentices, will appear tomorrow as a 4-page, 1-cent evening paper, thus throwing off at least six frames. The sheet has been gradually sinking for over a year, and this is considered a step to its final demise. *Requiescat in pace.*

The December number of your valuable journal came to hand in due time, and it can truly be said is a work of art. Would that the printers of this city would patronize **THE INLAND PRINTER** more than they do, for it would be an advantage to them not acquired from any other source.

On December 20, John S. Hayes, aged twenty-five years, departed this life. He was a true and devoted union man, whose early demise is regretted by every member of No. 47; would that those who survive him were as true to their obligation. He was interred in St. Bernard's Cemetery on Sunday, December 22, a large delegation of No. 47 attending. Peace to his ashes.

A special meeting of the union was held on December 22, to take action on his death, when the sum of \$50 was ordered taken from the funeral fund to help defray the funeral expenses, and a committee on resolutions appointed, who will report at the January meeting (no meeting having taken place on Christmas Day, it falling on that day).

H. W. F.

VALUABLE WORKS.

To the Editor: ST. CHARLES, Minn., January 6, 1890.

In your November, 1889, number of **THE INLAND PRINTER**, under heading of "Quadrats," a correspondent mentions a volume printed in 1571, and asks, "Who has one that antedates it?" I saw a library a few weeks since, in which were a number of books which antedate the volume he mentions. The library is owned by Rev. P. E. Murray, a Catholic priest, living at Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota. Among his valuable old books is a translation of the bible from Greek into Latin, bearing date 1579. Another is a well-preserved copy of the works of Cyril, bishop of

Alexandria, in cork binding, covered with sheepskin. This was printed in 1566.

A very interesting work is a copy of "Canons of the Apostles," by Clement, printed on the press of John Birckmannum, in 1562. A still older and better preserved volume is a copy of the works of Aristotle, printed in Paris, by one Caidectus Leonardi, in the year 1522, making this volume three hundred and sixty-eight years old.

But the crowning triumph of this library is the works of Johannis Britsch, a member of the order of Minora, printed in Germany in 1490, making the volume just *four hundred years old*.

These books are all printed in Latin and, like the books mentioned by "Pica Antique," are folioed upon the right hand pages only. They are all in good condition, and a number of them show a high degree of excellence, both in the imprint, spacing and binding.

Another very interesting, though not so old a volume, is a dictionary in *eight* languages, compiled by Cembrosii Celepini, in the year 1500, and printed at Lyons in 1663. This is a remarkable work and is still authority as a polyglot dictionary.

I do not think these books are for sale, but anyone wishing to inquire concerning them can address the owner or myself and obtain information.

D. D. OLDS.

FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor:

ROCHESTER, January 4, 1890.

Business typographically is above par, which is an exception immediately after the holidays. The majority of the printing houses visited within the past few days have all the work on hand they can take care of, and the prospects are very encouraging for a brisk spring trade. The paper houses are complaining sadly, and say that the bottom has completely dropped from the market. The bookbinders are also slack, but that is always so for a month after the holidays. The holiday trade was good among the printers, binders and paper dealers, and everybody seemed to be satisfied with the season's work.

The printing business has seen a good many changes within the past month, and not all of them for the best, I believe. Sam R. Carter, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Post-Express Printing Company, sent in his resignation, to take effect the first of the year. While everybody knew it was coming, its arrival at such an early date was somewhat of a surprise. Mr. Carter has been connected with the Post-Express Company for the past twenty-five years, and leaves with the best wishes of a host of friends, both in the office and business circles. To show their appreciation of their late superintendent, the employes of the company presented Mr. Carter with an elegant hand-bag filled with \$100 in bills. Joe Bates, foreman of the jobroom, did himself proud in a neat presentation speech, and Superintendent Carter, though taken by surprise, responded in fitting words. There are several rumors as to his future—one that he is forming a company for the purpose of show printing; another, that he is to be the head of a newly formed printing and publishing company. His movements are being watched with considerable interest by those connected with the printing business of this city. George Fluett, formerly connected with the old Schlicht & Field Company as superintendent, and latterly with Andrew Wegman as foreman, succeeds Mr. Samuel Carter. Joe Bates remains as foreman of the jobroom. It is, indeed, a surprise all around.

Mr. Carter is now away on a trip through the West, and on his return will take a short trip east.

A Mr. Martin formerly connected with the New York Mail and Express, has assumed the business management of the Post-Express. This sheet has not paid for several years, and it is hoped that its new manager will put the necessary life into it.

The *Jury* appeared in an elaborate cover Christmas, with twenty-four pages.

The Rochester Lithographing and Printing Company has seen some changes also. F. M. Clarkson, who has been business manager since its reorganization two years ago, has resigned, and John

W. Pitt takes his place. Mr. Pitt is an old Rochester man and well known. Lately he has been connected with the shoe business, and was formerly a member of the company. C. W. Vredenberg retires from the firm. F. B. Goble is again in his old position as foreman of the job department. He is very popular with his men, and the printers are glad to see him back in the city.

The Electric Printing and Publishing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. Officers: President, F. W. Elwood; vice-president, William Mill Butler; treasurer, George Wilder; secretary, H. J. Heislein. The company has purchased the *Pythian Knight* and the *Jury*, and will continue their publication. William Mill Butler remains as editor-in-chief.

Typographical Union No. 15 has appointed the following committee to raise subscriptions for the printers' home: Fannie Qualtrough, Al T. Brown and Leigh Wentworth.

The *Campus*, published in the interests of the University of Rochester, appears in a handsomely designed and printed cover in colors. Gelhaar, Fleming & Cowles did the work.

Influenza has been raging here with considerable force, and as a consequence there have been many vacant frames during the past week. The daily papers were very short and "subs" scarce. But the malady is now on the wane.

Rochester boasts of the following building figures for 1889: 1,282 houses, 65 blocks, 13 flats, 7 churches, 2 schools, etc. There are from one to three loan associations in each ward, which accounts for the large number of new residences. A few printers have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded and purchased or built homes of their own, and more should follow the example.

We had a green Christmas and New Year's, with a high thermometer.

The colored inserts in the last INLAND PRINTER were dandies, the first one particularly.

LA GRIPPE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1890.

The past thirty days have developed a great many points of interest, especially for local gossip. We have just closed a booming year, in which every branch of the printing trade has enjoyed its full share of business. Printers, pressmen, publishers, editors, reporters and all have had a good year, and are entering upon the new one with the firm conviction that they will do even better. There is nothing to discourage, and everything to encourage. The prospects are bright, and opportunities for the right kind of energy and enterprise are multiplying. Everything is promising. The Quaker City is becoming every year more cosmopolitan; it is dropping its *villageosities*, and becoming, not only in appearance, but in reality, more thoroughly a city. Of course it lacks elevated railroads, electric roads, and, in short, rapid transit facilities; we lack many advantages which New York possesses, from a commercial standpoint, but in artistic and literary directions we do not yield the palm.

The printers some time ago concluded that the good times justified higher wages. The *Ledger* has been paying 45 cents per thousand ems for years, and some time since when the printers on that paper agreed to work for 40 cents, the proprietor, Mr. Childs, declined to accept their offer. Conferences have recently been held between representatives of the printers, and the employers; but so far, without tangible results, except in the case of the *Record*. Mr. Singerly promptly agreed to pay 45 cents, and everything is going on smoothly in that first-class 1-cent morning daily. The *Press* printers began to wriggle and negotiate, and the result is, they are out on the street, and their places are filled by non-union printers supplied by the agency of the "Typothetæ," the organization formed by the employers to resist the unwelcome demands of the union men. This agitation was commenced some time ago, by a meeting of printers—one of the largest ever held in this city—at Musical Fund Hall. The meeting was called to order by Jacob Glazer, president of the local union. E. T. Plank, of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical

Union, and General Organizer J. J. Jones, of Pittsburgh, were present. The *Press* management, which means Capt. Robert J. Cook, asked for three days' notice upon the part of the printers as to what they purposed doing; but as the local union had placed the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee at Indianapolis, they could not make this promise. The committee at Indianapolis, when telegraphed to, declined to promise to give the notice desired, on receipt of which reply the *Press* management ordered all the printers out, excepting those who would be willing to work under the new régime. Until the outcome of the agitation for higher pay is settled, there will be a good deal of discussion and anxiety in the newspaper offices; frequent meetings are held, and possibly before this is in type the whole matter may be disposed of. There seems to be no good reason why the advance should not be made. All of our dailies are doing well.

The latest rumor is that the *Inquirer* is to be changed to a 1-cent, 8-page republican morning paper. Since its change of management the *Inquirer* has become quite an influential journal; if it has any fault it has too many amateur journalists on its force; this seems to be the fault with all of our newspapers; the managers will soon be obliged by force of circumstances to take an advance step in this regard. Almost any fledgeling from college who wields a facile pen imagines himself a journalist. There is too much of this class of alleged talent on the daily papers, not only of this city, but of others; a good weeding out would be salutary. Some two or three of our daily papers are run on an extremely economic basis—from \$5 a week reporters up.

The *Ledger*, with its six and eight pages of closely printed nonpareil heavy matter, still holds its own in Philadelphia journalism.

The *Record*, with less space at its command, is obliged to cut up and pinch off long articles, and is therefore generally regarded as a more sprightly paper. It is free trade and democratic, but, in spite of this, is well liked in republican Philadelphia.

The *News* continues to struggle for preëminence by ingenious devices, offering various prizes to its readers, among them a trip to Europe. The *Evening Item* retains the fealty of three or four hundred newsboys.

Joseph G. Ditman, formerly paper dealer, latterly bank president, disappeared not long since, full notice of which appeared in the daily papers. The latest theory on the matter is that he is in hiding, and the lawyers are squabbling over his estate, which is found to grow beautifully less as the investigation proceeds. Mr. Ditman accumulated a fortune of over half a million in the paper business, but by a series of unfortunate moves lost, or at least is stated to have lost, the bulk of it. The Royal Publishing Company, of which Mr. Ditman was president, has been compelled to assign in consequence of his disappearance, as he was its principal backer. The W. F. Shaw Publishing Company has also been compelled to go into court and show its hands and its pockets, for the same reason. The rise and fall of Ditman is the talk of the street; no one seems to understand it. Your correspondent knew him well, having had business relations with him for years; he seemed to be the last man that would willingly die or run away. It is now alleged that when he disappeared he had \$60,000 with him, in cash. One thing is certain, and that is, immediately before he left he borrowed from Tom, Dick and Harry.

Our University of Pennsylvania is interested in the establishment of a school of journalism; funds are solicited from philanthropic citizens to push it. It is intended to be to the newspaper man what law and medical schools are to the lawyer and doctor. There is a feeling, however, that a school will never succeed in making editors.

We have in this city a good deal of independent journalism, but it does not amount to much in the way of producing results. The people enjoy reading independent editorials, but the politicians seem to have things all their own way, and are able not only to disregard, but to defy, public opinion. This is done particularly in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who are opposed to the Reading Company coming to Twelfth and

Market streets. It is also shown in the control which that company has over councils in the matter of the Belt Line road, which has been hanging fire for months. That mighty corporation can do about as it pleases in our city, notwithstanding the fact that it has all the newspapers against it except one. M.

A NEW TYPE FINISHING MACHINE.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, January 6, 1890.

Rumor has it that a syndicate has secured control of the Welsh Type Finishing Machine, which was described in THE INLAND PRINTER a year or so ago, and contemplates embarking in the typefounding and advertising business on a gigantic scale. The Welsh machine has recently been given a practical test by a prominent eastern foundry, the result, according to the inventor's statement, showing a saving of from four hundred to five hundred per cent in the cost of finishing type.

The scheme is, I am informed, to secure a foundry in Boston, New York or St. Louis, as a foundation, and to so increase the plant as to start with one hundred casting machines, all to be run by power and to have a new stop motion, by means of which large and small type can be cast with the same machine, and also an entirely new "breaker" attachment. The weight of newspaper and book fonts, as cast by foundries today, varies from five hundred to two thousand pounds, but the syndicate proposes to cast, of the standard faces, fonts ranging in weight from ten thousand to twenty thousand pounds, to be divided and subdivided to suit the demand. It is claimed that by doing away with the "breaker" now commonly employed, using a stop motion and manufacturing type in large quantities a great saving can be made.

A gentleman interested in the enterprise said to me recently, with reference to the matter, "The molds now used in casting type must, in order to produce required results, be as nearly perfect as it is possible for mechanical skill to make them, especially those employed by a few theoretical founders who have endeavored to reduce the expense of finishing their type by casting a thin space on either side of the letter, which method they call 'non-rubbing.' To keep these molds accurate to standard is one of the most expensive branches of the business. With Welsh's finishing machine, the molds will require comparatively little attention, as, once the machine is set for any size or letter it is bound to make the type the exact dimension of the gauge. This item in itself would make the machine valuable if it possessed no other advantage. Its work cannot be equaled by hand, and, while the cost of furnishing 1,000 pounds of nonpareil by the method now in vogue is \$99 (\$57.50 for rubbing and \$41.50 for dressing), the same quantity can be finished on six of Welsh's machines by twelve boys or girls in one day at an expense of \$12."

The main foundry will probably be located in St. Louis, convenient to lead mines said to be controlled by the syndicate. A part of the plan is the establishment of branch offices in all the leading cities, which will, in a measure, be newspaper agencies, as it is proposed to furnish type in exchange for advertising space, which will be disposed of to advertisers.

With mechanical facilities for cheapening the cost of manufacture, a lead mine, and with unlimited capital, the movers in the undertaking expect to reduce the present list of body type fully fifty per cent and yet realize a handsome profit.

"This syndicate is not a new one, organized for this express purpose," says my informant, already quoted, "but it has conducted a large number of enterprises with success and profit."

Mr. Welsh is a practical typefounder of over twenty-five years' experience. He has been working on this idea for a dozen years, and has faith that his machine will bring about a revolution in type making. While non-committal regarding the syndicate scheme, he admits that moneyed men have interested themselves in his invention, and states that he is willing to entertain any plan that offers to promote his interests.

Having occasion to call at the office of Messrs. Winship, Daniels & Co., 150 Pearl street, this city, recently, I was surprised

to find them possessed of such a complete plant, knowing, as I did, that the business was established only a little more than a year ago. Mr. D. F. Cooley, the foreman, conducted me through the office and introduced me to many ingenious contrivances of his own for saving time and labor. He is one of the few foremen who have a place for everything, and succeed in keeping everything in its place. Wood and metal furniture, spaces and quads, brass rule—everything, in fact, seems to be located where every compositor can get at them conveniently. The brass rule is given in charge of one man, who is accountable for it, and must do all cutting and mitering. Boxes containing four and six em 6-point slugs—great time savers—are placed alongside the space and quad cases. All electrotypes are classified, numbered and indexed, so that there is no time lost when one is needed. In the pressroom fourteen job presses and three cylinders are kept humming, while in an adjoining room are two singularly constructed machines for printing labels on paper, fed from a continuous roll, complete in eight or ten colors, with only one passage through the press. On one of these machines an order for 10,000,000 labels in colors has just been executed. Both Mr. Winship and Mr. Daniels are young men, and they may justly feel proud of their fine office and growing business.

The Franklin Typographical Society, at its annual meeting on January 4, elected William B. Reid, president; N. H. Stevenson, vice-president; Chas. W. Brown, secretary; Hugh O'Brien, treasurer. The last-named officer was elected for the twentieth time. During the past year the society has spent for relief \$27,423.16. It has property valued at \$20,000, and pays benefits to sick members until they are able to resume business, there being no time limit as in most other organizations of the kind.

Mr. Elliot F. Soule, for some time past New England agent for Mr. John Thompson, of New York, terminated his connection with that house on December 1 and entered the employ of the Campbell Press Company, being assigned to duty in their Chicago office. Mr. Soule is a thoroughly practical printer, a wide-awake, pushing worker in business, and withal a genial, honorable gentleman, whom to know is to esteem. He learned his trade in a country office, the source of many of our best printers, and came to Boston about a dozen years ago. Here he held the foremanship of several large offices, and was for a time engaged in business for himself. In the spring of 1888 he succeeded Mr. Henry L. Bullen as manager for Messrs. Golding & Co., the well-known manufacturers of printing presses and material. After remaining a year with this firm he resigned, and was engaged by Mr. F. H. Gilson, Boston's largest music printer, as superintendent, which position he held until he became the agent of the Colt's Armory presses. That he may be successful in his new field of work is the wish of his many New England friends. G.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor :

LOUISVILLE, January 5, 1890.

The printing trade is in a very satisfactory condition at present, and has been so for the past month. I can hear of no important changes being made in the trade here, as is usually the case when a new year is ushered in, but in the paper trade there have been several very important changes made. The Moore & Stark Paper Company has succeeded to the business of Moore & Stark, wholesale paper dealers. The company has a capital stock of \$200,000, and the articles of incorporation specify that the highest amount of indebtedness shall not exceed \$130,000. Mr. Robert B. Moore is the president, and Thomas H. Stark, secretary. The incorporators are: R. B. Moore, T. H. Stark, B. M. Creel, E. J. Coleman and W. H. Pope.

The Du Pont Paper Mill Company, with Messrs. Theodore Harris, Edgar Hounsfield and John W. Stine as incorporators, has bought the large paper mill which has been owned and operated here for years by Du Pont & Co. They make a specialty of the manufacture of news paper.

Copeland & Brandon is the title of a new firm which began business here recently. They have a complete paper warehouse

and will carry all kinds of paper generally used by printers. Mr. Copeland is an experienced printer, having been in charge of the Orphanage Steam Press for a number of years, and, in consequence, is well posted as to the wants of the trade. Mr. Brandon is thoroughly versed in the paper trade, having had years of experience with the Ross-Robbins Company, Charles Stewart Paper Company, also Moore & Stark of this city. They have just issued a handsome calendar, in colors, inclosed in a beautiful celluloid cover, which is being admired by everyone. Their warehouse is at No. 236 Third avenue.

The Guide Publishing Company, of which Mr. S. H. Thompson is the affable manager, has been so successful since its removal to this city that they are searching for a larger building, and I understand that as soon as they find one they purpose putting in several new cylinder presses.

Mr. P. T. Ridsdale has assumed the management of the Orphanage Steam Press, succeeding Mr. S. T. Copeland. Mr. Ridsdale is a competent printer and will make a success of this venture.

Mr. Thomas H. Arnold, formerly of the *Chattanooga Times*, has purchased the *Cumberland Gap*, edited by the late Ed C. Colgan. Mr. Arnold is a newspaper man of large experience, and will bring the town of Middlesborough prominently before the world and speedily make the *News* (as it is now called) the most popular and influential paper in southeastern Kentucky.

Messrs. Fleener & Nesbitt have purchased the *Lebanon Standard and Times*, formerly owned by Graves & Phillips.

Mr. Frank Bell, for several years city editor of the *Hopkinsville New Era*, has recently taken a position on the *Louisville Commercial*.

Mr. L. Edwin McKay, of the *Spencer Courier*, Taylorsville, Kentucky, has purchased a new dress for his paper from Robert Rowell's printers' warehouse, this city, and will enlarge and improve his paper.

The largest and most complete printing machine ever seen in the South has been in successful operation in the *Courier-Journal* office for the past ten days. It is of the Hoe pattern and is capable of printing from a 2-page to a 24-page complete paper. The cost is to be almost a little fortune, \$44,000. Messrs. Christopher Neale and David Madden, of the Hoe Company, have been here putting it in position, and from here they go to St. Louis.

Some months since I wrote of a wonderful improvement in the manufacture of steel in this city, and as the patents are all complete I am now at liberty to give to your readers a more extended account of its many advantages. It is called the Redemann-Tilford Steel Company's process for treating low grades of steel, such as Bessemer and Open Hearth, and which consists of a liquid bath composed principally of glycerine in which the metal, after being heated to a white heat, is submerged, thereby adding carbon and removing slags and oxides. The metal, after treatment, can be welded at one heat to iron or steel and in this condition can be rolled or hammered into any shape without the slipping of iron or steel. Old steel rails are welded without difficulty, and when drawn into bars make excellent tool steel. The metal can be penetrated and hardened (case hardened, if you choose to call it) so as to be drill and file proof to the depth of four inches in twenty-five minutes. For instance, a block of steel eight inches thick—four inches of it can be made drill proof in twenty-five minutes, leaving the remaining four inches soft. This is not in reality case hardening, for the reason that the good qualities cannot be removed by reheating, as is the case in case hardening. Rail heads can also be made so hard that they cannot be filed, leaving all other parts soft. I have no doubt the foregoing will interest our printing machinery builders, inasmuch as it gives them a better quality of steel at one-half or one-fourth the former cost, which of necessity will cause them to cut in half their present prices for printing machines, thereby making it possible for a person without a little fortune at his back to own an ordinary machine.

The dead body of Mr. Daniel M. Bowmar, late proprietor of the *Woodford Sun* at Versailles, Kentucky, was found last Wednesday morning on the track of the Monon railroad at Clear creek,

sixty miles from Louisville. He was returning to Louisville from Chicago, where he went two weeks ago to establish a newspaper to be named the *Chicago Kentuckian*. He intended to combine the interests of the numerous Kentuckians at Chicago with that city. He was a man of considerable ability and was well known throughout the state and elsewhere, being also a member of a number of Chicago clubs. He was about forty-eight years of age and leaves a family at Versailles, which was his home. It is supposed that he accidentally fell from the platform of the train upon which he was journeying to Louisville.

The Shelbyville *News*, owned by Mr. J. P. Cozant, was burned out last week.

A handsome New Year greeting has been received from Messrs. S. B. Newman & Co., printers, Knoxville, Tennessee, and does credit to the artistic skill of Mr. J. M. Miller, their foreman, who executed it. Mr. Miller has achieved a national reputation through THE INLAND PRINTER and other journals in which he has displayed some of his excellent designs.

Another very handsome New Year card has been sent out by Messrs. Stovall & Duncan, printers, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, which is, judging by its excellence of design and workmanship, a credit to them and their foreman, Mr. Robert S. Giles, who is possessed of no small amount of originality as a printer.

Colonel E. Polk Johnson has received the caucus nomination, and will, in consequence thereof, be re-elected public printer and binder for the State of Kentucky.

Mr. T. J. Valenti, who has charge of the Bowling Green *Times* news and job office, was in the city the other day purchasing a lot of new material.

Mr. F. C. Nunemacher will add another large cylinder press, shortly, to his present outfit, and may be compelled to erect an addition to his building

C. F. T.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor :

BALTIMORE, January 4, 1890.

We stand at the portal hand-clasped, as it were, with the old year, and thus seemingly bid it good-by ; just as is our wont in severing with a departing dear old friend and guest in whose congenial company the hours have glided by without our noting the flight of time. And so the vanishing years drift down the corridors of the past, growing fainter and fainter still, in memory, as we cast our vision ahead with high resolve to make amends in the future for our shortcomings in the days beyond recall.

Before the new year just set in is written down with a finis attachment, Baltimore will have witnessed the beginning of a new era. Beside the many public improvements to be started, necessitating the outlay of millions of dollars, private and corporate enterprise will give an additional impetus to business as well. Our citizens are also wide awake and most assuredly in earnest as to the necessity of wiping out many political abuses which have retarded the city's progress. The state legislature, which convened on Wednesday, stands pledged to the enactment of certain salutary laws, which, if placed on the statutes, cannot fail to prove most advantageous to the commonwealth.

In a brief talk today with the managing editor of the *German Correspondent*, a well-edited and enterprising daily of this city, I learned that the management contemplate many improvements in the paper. A web perfecting press has been ordered ; and while the *Correspondent* will shortly appear in new dress and form, and be issued every day in the year, nothing definite can be said at present as to the full extent of the improvements that are to be made. Col. Fred Raine, late minister to Berlin under the Cleveland régime, is the publisher and proprietor.

The *Morning Journal*, which is also published in the German language, appeared on New Year's Day in a new dress and with pages enlarged to ten columns. Mr. August Gisin is the manager. The *Journal* was involved in financial trouble about three years ago, but would now appear to have overcome all embarrassments of the kind. Not very long ago an attempt was made by a number of hot-headed members of a German socialistic workingmen's

organization to wreck this paper. It was because the *Journal* refused to advocate certain extreme measures. They wanted to make this paper their mouthpiece, but the publishers would not have it that way. It is safe to say, that had the *Journal* yielded to the importunities of these men, who wanted a "red hot" organ, that it would be today but a tradition.

The *American* claims a successful history of one hundred and sixteen years, and agrees with Lord Byron that the past is the best prophet of the future. In a prospectus it gives a list of well-known writers whose services it has secured for the year 1890. Contracts have been signed, it says, with Marion Harland, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Kate Upson Clarke, Bill Nye and others. The humorous William is to receive the highest price ever paid an American writer for articles in his line.

But it would seem that opinions differ as to Mr. Nye's ability to "set the table in a roar" for any extended length of time, for the *Evening News* takes occasion to say that Bill Nye will not contribute to its Sunday edition in the future, as heretofore, and that Mrs. Partington and the mischievous Ike (B. P. Shillaber) will fill the vacuum. The cause assigned for the non-renewal of contract with the great American humorist to write exclusively for the *Sunday News*, is that his articles of late have not been up to the standard which gave him a reputation as a great humorist ; that he is being simply overworked in trying to do so much (exclusive) funny business at one time, and that his humor is spread out too thin.

The *Daily Sun* gets out an excellent weekly, but, like most of its immediate journalistic neighbors, it draws upon the syndicate for mental pabulum. This is a new departure for that luminary, as its regular custom has been in the past to have its editors make the selections ; it sometimes, too, paid for a good story at the author's hands. It does, indeed, seem like an innovation to see that staid journal announce a syndicate article from the pen of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage as written expressly for it, and then—copyrighted to boot.

It is well for compositors hereabout that this syndicate matter doesn't go into the forms in the shape of stereotype plates ; for if it did it would very much reduce the present number of regular case-holders in our daily newspaper offices.

A collection, amounting to \$30, was taken up yesterday in the lithographic department of A. Hoen & Co., for the benefit of one of the employes on that floor. The beneficiary had just lost one of his children by death, and is now confined himself to his house by sickness. It was a generous act, and it was duly acknowledged by the recipient.

Mr. John Ehlers, who has been for a number of years general manager for A. Hoen & Co., lithographers and printers, has severed his connection with that firm.

Mr. James W. Rogers, who has held cases on the *American* for a number of years, has changed frames, so to speak, having obtained a "sit" in the government printing office at Washington.

Some people put the query, "Does the *Herald* pay now?" Compositors on that journal say they are well paid, and that there is no better paper to work on in the country. Rumor has it that a dividend of four per cent was declared recently on *Herald* stock, but there are some who shake their heads at this.

The labor organizations, since that most disastrous blaze at Minneapolis, have reported to the proper authorities several large buildings where the lives of employes would appear to be greatly endangered in case of fire. Two newspaper offices are said to be on the list.

The publishers of three of our Saturday weeklies have jointly addressed a paper to Baltimore Typographical Union, in which they ask permission to use plate matter in their respective journals. The *Baltimorean*, a leading weekly, refused to sign the application. The union, by a large majority, tabled the matter. I am informed that the publisher of the *Telegram* said last week that he would begin to use plates the first of the year, whether the union should give consent or not. The plate question is a prolific source of annoyance to union printers in this section. At times it

would seem to have been buried beyond resurrection; but, like some evil spirit, it appears to delight in revisiting the glimpses of the moon, to fright the souls of typographical adversaries.

Mr. William Server, for several years foreman on the *Telegram*, severed his connection, last week, with that paper, and is now toying with stick and rule on the *Sun*.

The outcome of a gathering of some twenty country Maryland editors in Baltimore this week, who came together at the invitation of a well-known politician, has been telegraphed to the press all over the country, furnishing much food for comment.

Now that the holidays are over, there is something of a lull in the job printing line. In the book way no unusual stir can be reported; some of the "big houses," however, are quite busy. Advertising has greatly fallen off in the columns of the dailies. The *Sun* has been dropping its supplement occasionally since the close of the festive season.

The *American*, the *Journal of Commerce* and the *German Correspondent* have presented their readers with handsomely illustrated calendars in colors.

The *Correspondent's* calendar is embellished with scenes appertaining to the getting out of the modern newspaper, depicting the compositor and the journalist at work. Guggenheimer, Weil & Co's calendars are much sought after, but the issue for 1890 will not be ready for distribution until about the middle of the present month.

FIDELITIES.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

DETROIT, January 6, 1890.

The prevailing epidemic, known as "La Grippe" and influenza, has not slighted Detroit by any means, and among the printers there are quite a few who suffer more or less. Death, so far, claimed one victim among the fraternity in Detroit, and one more is lying very low with it. Thomas McDonald, head stereotyper of the *Evening News*, died from the disease at the age of thirty-five. He had been connected with the *Evening News* since it was founded in 1873, and was known as an ambitious and honest man. He commenced as a feeder in the pressroom, and when the web presses were introduced he was retained as general assistant, and was soon found competent to take the entire responsibility of the stereotypers' work, a position he filled for over ten years. He leaves a wife and six children fairly provided for. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of his employers, as well as that of his numerous friends.

When Stereotypers' Union No. 9 was founded, Mr. McDonald was one of the first to be enrolled as one of the charter members, and he was elected to the responsible position of secretary, a position he was eminently qualified to fill. He is the first member the union lose by death.

The other gentleman who is lying low with the same disease is Dewitt C. Hart, a member of No. 18, and one of the oldest active printers in the city. He is the "ad" man, a position he has held since the *News* was founded, in 1873. No. 18 has several other members who are down with the disease, but the most of them are convalescent.

The responses that No. 18 received from Senators McMillan and Stockbridge, and Congressman J. L. Chipman, asking them to aid Columbia union in their efforts to have the wages restored to what they were prior to March, 1877, have been very satisfactory, and Washington union can be satisfied that their request will be heartily indorsed by the three gentlemen when the proper time arrives. Mr. Chipman has always been classed in this city as a friend of the printer.

Unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union are on the eve of nominating candidates to the coming session at Atlanta next June. It is somewhat singular, but only too true, that the statesmen who never, or very seldom, attend a meeting of their unions, are some of the first in the field when such honors are to be given out. Ask them why they do not attend meetings occasionally, and they either plead lack of time or attribute the cause to the weather. Detroit union is no exception.

A very good sentiment prevails in this city, to send men as delegates who take some active part in the doings of the union and attend meetings, and who do not leave it to the officers and a few others to do all the legislation and afterward criticise their action. Men should be sent who do not merely go for the amusement, but also do some of the work. But can it be expected from such who never attend their home meetings, and certainly do not know what unions want, to do any better at a convention? Hardly. By attending meetings, not only members become acquainted with each other, but it is also otherwise a good school of instruction, and educates, which organized labor all over the country (printers included) need.

The Michigan Federation of Labor, which affiliates with the American Federation of Labor, organized at Lansing last year, and which has done a great deal of good, will meet in annual session in February, at Saginaw. Detroit union, at its meeting last Sunday, selected James P. Murtagh as its delegate to the convention.

Detroit union will be represented by the following in the Trades Council for the ensuing six months: George W. Duncan, Walter M. Blight, Frank J. C. Ellis, Charles E. Miller, Alex. W. Corbett and William T. Shaughnessy.

Pressmen's Union No. 2 have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Kearney; vice-president, Thomas Gallagher; secretary, G. R. Ray; treasurer, Henry Whalen; executive committee, George Smith, A. Orth, Charles Brandon; board of directors, W. Lee, George Cline, Oscar Kirsch; sergeant-at-arms, John Byrne. P. A. L.

From our New Zealand Correspondent.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

ITS ASPECT IN NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA—NEW ZEALAND AN EIGHT-HOUR LAND.

To the Editor :

DUNEDIN, November 28, 1889.

In reflecting upon this question, which is an all-absorbing one in your country at this time, it is curious to note where trades combinations stand now and where they stood a generation ago. Throughout the English-speaking world there now runs the spirit of organization, and men have come to know more or less definitely what the force of labor means, and what position it holds in the great schemes of government. Everywhere now workingmen have their advocates, in all parliaments their legislators and in the remotest districts their agents of combination. The growth of organization is so rapid in this active age that every workman today knows the catechism of his privileges to the full, and it may be something over. He appreciates the weight of his position in the state, he understands (but sometimes overestimates) the hold he has on capital, and he has learned the secrets of the machinery that, improperly used, may disorganize, but, used intelligently, may benefit humanity—may bring irregularity into shapeliness, make less the chasms between order and order, level up the condition of the laborious poor and reduce the tyranny and monopoly of the indolent rich.

There were trade organizations in the world centuries ago—there is nothing new under the sun!—but they were close corporations that were as much schools of instruction as unions for raising wages and societies with mystic rites. One hundred and ten years ago laws were made in England prohibiting these guilds or combinations, and then began the fight which has not yet ended. Prohibition never kills a righteous cause, and the laws that struck at the legitimate struggle of men to better their state under tyrannical conditions only made agitation rebellion.

Trades unions are the outcome of this oppression, so that out of evil good hath come, and nowhere, perhaps, has unionism found a more congenial home than it has found in our Australasian colonies. We are continually hearing, from one source and another,

a good deal about the prosperity of the colonial workman as compared with his British compeer, and lately, owing to the London dock laborers' strike, this contrast has been a good deal insisted upon. We who are residents in this region do not probably recognize this fact as fully as we might, and it is well that strangers should come among us occasionally and point out the many blessings for which we ought to be thankful, but which we take as a matter of course. The colonial workman, however, to



do him credit, knows when he is well off, and does not need advice from any visitor on the subject. After all, does it not seem ridiculous that we should pay men to come and give us their opinion and advice upon a matter when we know very well beforehand what must be the opinion of a sensible man, and what he must recommend as the only means to effect a reform. A case in point will illustrate many such foolishnesses which are perpetuated in these colonies. We have at the present time touring our colonies a military gentleman who has been sent out to us by the imperial authorities, at the joint request of the whole of the colonies, for the purpose of inspecting the defenses and giving his advice as to what should be done—yet we have capable men in the permanent employ of the government who know their business just as well as the lieutenant-general. Because a prophet is no prophet in his own country, we get one from another country.

The recent London strike has forcibly illustrated to the colonial how very well off he is—what an extremely fortunate man he is—and his appreciation of the lesson could not have been better shown than it was by the manner he adopted—by sending to those in trouble the sum of \$185,000 (£35,000). The colonial knows that he is well off, and he is also fully aware that this happy state of things is due mainly, if not entirely, to trades unions. Consequently he loyally sticks to his "union," recognizing that it is only by this form of combination that the natural tendency of combination to lower wages is counteracted.

A great movement has gone over our colonies for some years in the direction of getting one day in the year set apart as an "eight-hour day." So far, Victoria and Melbourne, New South Wales, are the happy possessors of such a holiday, set apart by act of parliament, and upon that day labor holds its carnival. The object aimed at primarily is to have an act passed enforcing eight hours a day as the legal time for work. One of the colonies has secured the placing of such an act upon the statute book, and holds her carnival on the anniversary of the passing of the act. On Monday, October 12, eight-hour day was celebrated with great *clat* in Sydney, twenty-two trade societies taking part in the procession, the typos walking in the eighth place on the list. The day was generally observed as a holiday, little or no business being transacted, while nearly all the

shops in the city were closed. A writer, commenting on the subject, wrote:

In reflecting on the immense demonstration of Monday, the largest that has ever been held, it is curious to note where trades combinations stand now and where they stood a generation ago. In watching the apparently endless procession of the skilled toilers of the city on Monday, there would come to the mind the thought of what lay behind this function—this almost fantastic ritual of labor. As one standing in a great machine shop, amid massive wheels and rods and bars, thinks of the unseen force that is driving them round, backward and forward, or up and down, so, seeing this unarmed army of workmen bearing the signs of their trade with them, the giant principle was recognized.

A mention only of special features will show the strength of this movement: There were twenty-one bands in the procession; there were many and expensive banners, some of them costing as high as \$500 (£100). The first banner displayed was that of the eight-hour movement, borne by representatives from several of the organizations, and surrounded by the members of the eight-hour committee. Precedence is always accorded this banner in the eight-hour day processions, as it typifies no one particular organization, but indicates that all the others are included under the system of which it is supposed to be the tangible exponent. The banner is now an old one, having done duty on many previous occasions, but its presence in the van of the procession was greeted with extreme satisfaction by the entire body of unionists by whom it has become almost an object of veneration.

Our illustration is a copy of this banner. You will observe the motto, illustrated in the three "8s" conjoined—"eight hours for labor; eight hours for rest; eight hours for recreation."

Another feature was the representation of the strongest and wealthiest of the Sydney labor organizations, numbering about two thousand strong, the Seamen's Union. A lorry followed them bearing a large lifeboat, manned with blue jackets, and supporting the following lines wrought in leaves on calico:

"The British workmen called
for help.
Australia's response,
£35,000.
Federation Practically Exemplified."

An important feature in the procession was the display made by the Typographical Association. In addition to their large and



beautifully painted banner, an illustration of which we give, there was a vehicle containing a complete printing establishment. Compositors were seen working at case, setting up type for handbills, which were printed by a small press, and distributed among the spectators. This society numbers about eight hundred, but as a great proportion of the members were employed in the various newspaper offices of the city, only about one-fourth of the numerical strength of that body could be represented yesterday.

TOM L. MILLS.

A SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK, January 6, 1890.

The advent of the new year finds some lines of business in a rather languishing condition, while other interests are moving along placidly and prosperously. Recent interviews among prominent representatives of different commercial, mercantile, industrial and other interests, have very strongly and pleasantly developed the fact that the outlook for 1890 is bright, and the promise of great prosperity is peculiarly and particularly excellent throughout the land.

Organization of new, extensive and important trade relations with foreign countries, more especially with the United States of Brazil, is expected to hasten the development of business affairs of all kinds to a large extent. Considerable printing machinery and other materials, as well as paper making machines and other supplies used in printing, publishing and newspaper offices, have been shipped to South America within a recent period. These shipments are soon to be followed by others of larger and more important proportions.

Notwithstanding the various disasters, failures and other depressing troubles that have met the paper making, stationery and printing trades lately, the somber cloud that cast its discouraging and unpleasant gloom in certain quarters, has gradually disappeared, and the situation is not only much better already, but it will not be many days before the darkness has entirely disappeared. Many of the troubles that have happened were predicted months ago in the editorials of THE INLAND PRINTER, and if the greed of gain had not prevailed, demoralization and ruin would not have eventuated. It is to be hoped that eastern printing firms, paper manufacturers, manufacturing stationers and others, all equally well concerned, will, in the future, heed the well-intended advice given, editorially, by THE INLAND PRINTER, and thus avoid being wrecked upon the shoals of greed and "paper capital."

Job printers and book publishers are pretty well supplied with orders, but nearly all of them claim that the terrible competition places the margin of profit down to an exceedingly meager point. More than the usual large army of journeymen printers are haunting Printing House Square, and hundreds of poor incompetents will experience hard times most the entire winter, as "sits" are like angels' visits, "few and far between." The newspapers are coining money, the advertising patronage being enormous.

William G. Boggs, manager of the *Evening Post* job printing establishment, has passed away. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Boggs was business manager of the *Post* during part of the time that William Cullen Bryant was its editor, and later edited a newspaper in Springfield, Ohio, where he was also postmaster. He had a large acquaintance in Brooklyn, where he was once a candidate for the office of comptroller.

Benjamin H. Day, founder of the *New York Sun*, died at his home, No. 55 East Twenty-fifth street, after a brief illness. The deceased was eighty years of age. He was born in West Springfield, Connecticut, and learned the printer's trade. He came to New York when a young man, and hired an office at 222 William street, where, with an old-fashioned hand press and the aid of a boy and an assistant named Parmlee, he printed and issued the first number of the *Sun*. This was on September 3, 1833. One thousand copies were printed, according to Mr. Day's own statement. The paper was sold for 1 cent, and soon attracted attention, owing to the high prices charged by the other metropolitan newspapers. The entire edition was set up by Mr. Day, and he clipped the news out of the other newspapers. The paper was consequently for sale on the street hours after the others. In 1838 Mr. Day sold the *Sun* to Moses Y. Beach, his brother-in-law, for \$40,000.

The International Pressmen's Union seems to be working very smoothly. It is learned that the body is growing largely in all parts of the country. The officers appear to be energetic in their movements to secure the establishment of subordinate unions

throughout the United States. The coöperation and assistance of all qualified and competent pressmen are earnestly solicited.

One of the handsomest "Christmas numbers" which made their appearance was the *Montreal Star*, which appeared printed on fine paper and bound in an artistic illuminated cover. It was replete with a large number of engravings from famous and brilliant paintings, and a very interesting illustrated supplement, giving "glimpses of Canadian cities," embracing views of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Kingston and Victoria. The work was superbly executed by the Moss Engraving Company, of 535 Pearl street, New York, and which advertises in THE INLAND PRINTER. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the artistic and beautiful productions.

The journeymen lithographers are very determined to inaugurate the fifty-three hour system. The plan is to have nine hours' labor five days a week and eight on Saturday. The Lithographers' Associations have been holding largely attended and enthusiastic meetings, and it is proposed that the movement shall go into effect this month. The scheme began some time ago, when the lithographers decided to appeal to the master lithographers for the adoption of the system. The greater portion of New York employers complied, and the rule is now general. At a recent meeting of the employers the subject was thoroughly discussed. Many of them favored it, but resolved to leave the matter to individual members. The lithographers do not propose to strike. They believe that the employing lithographers throughout the United States will imitate the example of the New York employers and adopt the rule.

One of the causes of the failure of Pollard & Moss, the Barclay street publishers, is said to have been losses incurred by the publication of cheap books. It is unquestionably and positively a fact that this branch of the book business is overdone, and when a firm with a very limited capital undertakes such publication, failure can be confidently predicted. The actual assets of Pollard & Moss are probably about 30 cents on the dollar.

Robert Carter, a prominent publisher of this city, has passed to the far beyond. Mr. Carter was a member of the firm of Carter & Brother, of 530 Broadway, who had been in business since 1856. Mr. Carter was born in Earlstown, Scotland, and taught school during his early years in that country. He came to America when a young man, and filled a position as tutor in Columbia College for a short time. On resigning this position, he established a private school here, where he taught many who afterward became successful business men. Mr. Carter was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, a member of the Foreign Board of Missions, and one of the directors of the American Bible Society. He leaves four children, one daughter and three sons. His death was due to old age.

The first regular meeting of the Woman's Press Club of New York was recently held. The former meetings have been only preliminary, but now the club is a regularly organized working body, with constitution and by-laws. The topic for discussion was the club room, and the committee, which had been selected previously, made its report.

Efforts are being made for a speedy settlement of the affairs of J. Q. Preble & Co., J. B. Sheffield & Son, and the Saugerties Blank Book Company. Treasurer Preble suggests that a new company be organized to take the business at Saugerties, New Jersey, with a capital stock of about \$1,200,000, the creditors to be represented in this stock to the amount of fifty per cent of their claims, which company could continue the business until the indebtedness was wiped out. The other fifty per cent due the creditors could be paid out of the assets of the old concern in about three and six months time. Several creditors favor such a settlement.

It is stated that a syndicate has been organized for the purchase of the *New York Star*, and that an option on the paper has been secured from Collis P. Huntington, the present owner of the paper. The price of the journal will be reduced to 1 cent, and the name may be changed to the *Democrat*. Two members of the syndicate have gone to Washington to confer with Congressman

Amos J. Cummings, to offer him \$10,000 per year and fifteen per cent of all profits to manage the paper under its new administration.

The December reunion of the New York Press was a jolly affair. It took the form of a "smoking concert," and there was a large attendance. Among those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were Walter Pelham, the English humorist, J. R. Gay, elocutionist; Charles Danby, of the London Gaiety Company; Billy Barry, of Barry & Fay Company; Herr Andre, baritone, and Robert Dunlap, tenor, late of the American Opera Company, and Edward Kendall, the pianist.

The suspension of operations at Saugerties, caused by the great failure, still continues. The works involved in the stoppage are the extensive paper mills of J. G. Sheffield & Son, who produced flat paper at the rate of eight tons per day, the bindery of the Saugerties Blank Book Company, and the envelope factory of J. Q. Preble & Co., constituting the most important manufacturing interests of the village wherein located. The three concerns have been owned and operated by the same individuals, and the pay-rolls contain the names of nearly a thousand persons, whose aggregated compensation reached from \$20,000 to \$25,000 monthly. The shut-down created great excitement, as it was entirely unexpected, and some of the departments of the factories were unusually busy. The permanent closing of the mills would create much distress. There is scarcely a family in the village that is not either directly or indirectly interested in their maintenance.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

THE NEW YEAR OPENS PROSPEROUSLY.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 5, 1890.

The prospect for the continuance of the present easy situation in the printing and publishing trade is good. Several events have transpired to embarrass, temporarily, two or three large printing firms, but the worst is over, and it is understood that the close of January will see these concerns enjoying their old-time prosperity.

Contrary to report, there has been no general demand made by Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, for an increase of compensation. As mentioned elsewhere, the union has asked the proprietors of the morning newspapers, with the single exception of the *Ledger*, for an advance in the present rate paid compositors, but no other demand has been made, and it is not likely that any attempt will be made to change the schedule of wages that governs the job and book offices.

Manufacturers of machinery and paper are running their establishments with the usual number of hands, and, notwithstanding the statements previously made in several trade papers, that a general suspension would take place about December 15, nothing of the kind has happened, and inquiry, instituted among leading people here, in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and New York, has elicited the fact that no shut-down is anticipated just now. One paper maker, whose opinion may be regarded as authority, says it is possible, even probable, that some of the small manufacturers may suspend operations for two weeks in March, but even this movement may be prevented should an unexpected influx of orders come in, which is quite likely to occur, as the spring trade usually starts up about that time.

The "*Ledger* family" is a happy one, as was evidenced recently, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of George W. Childs' ownership of the *Ledger*, and its direction by William V. McKean as editor-in-chief, was celebrated by a grand and enjoyable testimonial reception given to Mr. McKean at the Academy of Fine Arts, in this city. Nearly two thousand guests were present and complimented Mr. McKean upon the pleasant event. During the reception the Germania Orchestra discoursed choice music. The ladies composing the reception committee were the wives and relatives of *Ledger* attachés, and were as follows: Mrs. William V. McKean, Mrs. Sarah C. Hallowell, Miss Edith A. Butler, Mrs. J. Hampton Moore, Mrs. Joel Cook, Mrs. John J. Johann, Mrs. Charles H. Black, Mrs. Morris Rosenbach, Mrs. Edwin Robins, Jr., and Mrs.

Edmund Stirling. Mr. McKean stood upon a handsomely decorated platform in the middle of the room, and the ladies, who appeared without hats and each bearing an elegant bouquet, were grouped around him. Each member of the executive committee wore upon the lapel of his coat a purple silk badge inscribed with "1864-1889." The picture presented was a charming and attractive one. A felicitous feature of the reception was the presentation to Mr. McKean, by Joel Cook, of a splendid and valuable silver vase, the gift of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel as a souvenir of their appreciation of his services as editor-in-chief. The recipient received the gift silently, but his eyes spoke eloquently of his deep and heartfelt appreciation. The vase is of solid silver, gold lined, ornately embellished and appropriately inscribed. At the end of the reception Mr. McKean spoke briefly, acknowledging the honor bestowed upon him, and gracefully said that the honor was really due to the "*Ledger* family," of which he was the head.

Under a resolution passed at a special meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, the officers of the union on Thursday, December 19, sent notices to the proprietors of the morning and Sunday morning newspapers affected, that the demand for an advance in the price of composition from 40 cents to 45 cents per thousand ems, would take place on and after Christmas eve. The papers concerned include all the English week day and Sunday morning papers now paying the union rate of 40 cents per thousand, except the *Ledger*, which has been paying 45 cents per thousand for many years, and several papers not recognized as union papers. The number of men directly involved is estimated at three hundred and sixty.

A meeting of the proprietors of the morning newspapers was held Monday afternoon, December 23, to consider the demand of the printers, and it was decided that the demand should be refused as inopportune. The papers affected by the demand and represented at the meeting were the *Inquirer*, *Press*, *Record*, *Times* and *North American*. In the discussion, which led up to the resolution not to pay the advance, it was argued that the men had not presented a sufficient reason for the increase. There appeared to be no extraordinary circumstances in the conditions surrounding the men, it was said, which warranted their demand. William M. Singler, of the *Record*, granted to his compositors an advance of 40 to 45 cents per thousand for setting minion. This action, however, it was stated, was entirely voluntary and had nothing to do with the demand of the typographical union.

Edward T. Plank, president of the International Typographical Union, arrived here on Tuesday, December 24, to confer with the officers of the local union, relative to the printers' trouble. He saw some of the local officers, who explained the situation to him.

On Thursday afternoon, a special meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, was held at Musical Fund Hall, to take action upon the matter. President Jacob Glaser presided, Eugene Madden was secretary, and International Union President Plank and District Organizer Jones, of the International Union, were present. A large number of printers filled the hall. After several addresses had been made, urging that the demand of the union be insisted upon, a vote was taken on the question of referring the whole matter to the Executive Council of the International Union for action. The result was overwhelmingly in favor of pushing the demand in this manner. By this action, it was stated after the meeting, the local organization receives the coöperation of the International Union, and its financial as well as moral support in the event of a strike. Under this action District Organizer Jones became the representative of the men on consultations with the proprietors, and he promptly started out to visit the latter. His report, it is said, will be made to the Executive Council, which represents the International Union, when the latter is not in session, and which is now authorized to direct extreme measures on the part of the printers concerned if it sees fit to do so. The Executive Council consists of the district organizer and the officers of the International Union. On Saturday, December 28, the International Typographical Union officers, who have been investigating the demand of the compositors on the five morning newspapers for

an advance of pay, left Philadelphia without announcing their decision. It is expected, however, that the result will be announced at an early date, and that the local union will then be advised how to act.

The action of the typographical union is regarded with more than ordinary interest in labor circles, inasmuch as the printers are usually credited with being conservative men, heretofore free in this city from conflicts with their employers. They assert that the union rate in Philadelphia is far below that in most of the large cities, and in the West. The New York men, they claim, get 55 cents without advertisements; Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New Orleans men 45 cents, and some of the other instances they give are as follows: San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and Dallas, Texas, 50 cents; Chicago, 46 cents; St. Louis, 43 cents; Pittsburgh, 42½ cents, and Galveston, 42 cents.

Colonel Clayton McMichael, president of the Philadelphia Typothetae, who is proprietor of the *North American*, was seen and requested to make a statement concerning the demand of Typographical Union No. 2. Inasmuch as the demand affected only the morning newspapers, Colonel McMichael said, the typothetae would probably not be called upon to take action in the matter at all. It appeared to him, he said, that the question was one for the individual newspaper proprietors affected only; at least, he so regarded it in his own case. He had not seen any of the other proprietors on the subject, and did not know what they thought about it. His own opinion was that the printers had not given a good reason for the advance. All they submitted was that a higher rate was paid in some other cities than in Philadelphia, and this he did not consider a sufficient reason.

In addition to the customary Christmas gifts of cash to over one hundred of their employes, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company distributed about one and a half tons of turkeys among the married and single men upon their pay-rolls.

Having procured a new and rapid perfecting press, the *Record* has lengthened its columns, added an insert sheet, and adopted a new and clear typographical outfit.

George W. Childs has been the recipient of an elegant present from the Welsh citizens, the gift being an exquisitely beautiful statuette of "Marguerite." The presentation was made by the members of the executive committee of the Welsh bi-centennial celebration of William Penn's landing in Philadelphia. The gift was bestowed upon Mr. Childs in recognition of the kindness extended the committee in giving them a fine and valuable silver cup, afterward awarded to the Welsh singing society which gained the first prize in the vocal contest, which formed a pleasing and interesting part of the celebration in October, 1882. The statuette is a magnificent and artistic production of P. Bazzanti, the Florentine sculptor. It is handsomely carved, bears an appropriate inscription and will occupy a prominent position among the numerous superb art productions that adorn the private *sanctum sanctorum* of Philadelphia's liberal and progressive newspaper owner.

John D. Avil, president of the Avil Printing Company, was among the passengers on the American line steamship British Princess, sailing from here. Mr. Avil goes abroad to gain a rest, but he will visit Liverpool, London and Paris, and return by way of Antwerp.

The official organ of the Knights of Labor, the *Journal of the Knights of Labor*, has appeared in a fine new dress. It is a handsome sheet, and its influence among the laboring classes is rapidly growing.

An exhibition of the portfolio of the Philadelphia Xylographic Club, a society of wood engravers, has been given here. About one hundred and sixty proofs of work engraved by the members of the club were shown, some of them being on India paper. It is hardly necessary to speak of the general excellence of the work, as the majority of the engravings were made familiar through the pages of the Harper publications, the *Century* and other leading magazines. The display served to exhibit the great progress attained in the art within the last few years, and also to

indicate the possibilities which may be reached by intelligent engravers working in sympathy with the artist.

The preliminary steps to the formation of an organization to fight the great paper bag trust have been taken. A meeting of representative men, composed exclusively of flour manufacturers in all parts of Pennsylvania, has been held at Altoona, and application will be made for a charter, under the name of the Keystone Bag Company, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. An extensive printing house will be started. It is calculated to do an annual business of \$500,000.

Jacob Young, an old pressman, has died here. Mr. Young was born in this city in 1805, and served his apprenticeship with P. Lapomcade, when hand presses and ink table were the apparatus used. He afterward was employed by several prominent printing firms, retiring from active work several years ago. For twenty years he was connected with the office of C. Sherman, and while there superintended the wood cut printing of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's Arctic explorations, published by Messrs. Childs & Peterson. In appreciation of his efforts Mr. Childs presented him with a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, which he prized up to the time of his death. He was a steady, industrious man, and a skillful pressman. He leaves a son and a daughter. His wife died four years ago.

ARGUS.

PHILADELPHIA PRINTERS LOCKED OUT.

The demand of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, for an advance in the rate of composition from 40 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems, resulted, January 1, in what amounted to a lock-out of the entire composing room force of the *Press*, with the exception of the foreman, P. T. Cooney; his assistant foreman and a weekly hand, who elected to remain on the conditions offered them by the manager. The places of the locked-out men have been filled with members of the Printers' Protective Fraternity. More than one hundred men are affected by the trouble, many of them holding situations in the *Press* office for an extended period.

Immediately after the lock-out became generally known, President Jacob Glaser called a special meeting of the typographical union. In the meantime the members of the *Press* chapel assembled at the union headquarters and registered for the relief fund.

The local organization, at its meeting, put them on the relief list, so that they can now draw \$7 per week from the International Union while they remain out of work. The union also considered measures for protecting the men in the emergency, pending the decision of the Executive Council. After the meeting the men claimed that the *Press* was not succeeding very well in securing new hands. The manager of the *Press*, R. J. Cook, asserts that sufficient men have been secured to do the work, and that the office will remain non-union permanently.

The trouble at the *Press* office has made no change in the state of affairs at the *Times*, *Record*, *North American* and *Inquirer* offices, where the demand for an advance had been made. The men remain at work, and will continue, it is stated, until the Executive Council is heard from. It is thought, in union circles, that the other offices will now be more favorably inclined toward them than before.

THINNING INK.

The last issue of the *London Press News* says, "A printer of large practical experience writes us that he thins his ink with spirits of turpentine, and works it with demar varnish previously thinned with raw (not boiled) linseed oil. The use of turpentine sets off, in the drying properties of the ink, the use of raw linseed. He has had, he says, most trouble with the red and green inks, both of which have been treated successfully in the manner described."

An Italian has obtained a patent for making paper or cardboard having both sides of a different color or quality. His method consists in flowing another kind of pulp over the already formed sheet of paper before it has left the wire cloth.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT.

NO. II.—MR. WILLIAM BLADES.

THROUGHOUT the whole printing world the name of Blades is familiar as the biographer of Caxton; in fact, one cannot be mentioned without the other, so closely has Mr. Blades identified himself with the subject of Caxton. Mr. Blades was born at Clapham, December 5, 1824, and received his preliminary education from the Rev. Charles Pritchard, then head master of the



Clapham grammar school and now Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. After completing his studies he went direct to the office of his father, the late Joseph Blades, of 11 Abchurch lane, London, E. C., who carried on an extensive business as a printer of checks and bank notes. Through his thorough practical knowledge, Mr. Blades became a very different critic to those who only possessed an acquaintance with the theoretical part. The introductory remarks and notes to "The Governayle of Helthe," reprinted from Caxton's edition, London, 1858, was Mr. Blades' primary effort, followed, in 1859, by an introductory to "Moral Proverbs," C. du Castel fac simile. The next work of Mr. Blades was his *chef d'œuvre*, "The Life and Typography of W. Caxton, England's First Printer, with Evidence of His Typographical Connection with Colard Mansion, the Printer at Bruges," numerous plates, two volumes, London, 1861-63 (£5 5s.). In the compilation of this important work Mr. Blades received letters of introduction from Sir A. Panizzi, then chief librarian of the British Museum, and Mr. Winter Jones, keeper of the printed books, to the owners of the principal private libraries in this country, where he assiduously searched for information of Caxton and his works. Every book in the British Museum printed by Caxton was collated; then the libraries of the universities (Oxford and Cambridge) were visited with a like result; ultimately journeying to Paris, Lille, Copenhagen, Brussels, Haarlem, and other places, in quest of anything pertaining to Caxton, and these volumes contain everything worth knowing about him; also, they are deserving of the highest commendation for the laborious and elaborate manner in which the material has been put together.

A valuable point hitherto unknown was elucidated: that of the date of Caxton's apprenticeship, in the records of the Mercers' Company. From a memoir of Henry Bradshaw I take the following:

An error in Mr. Thackeray's account of the Mazarin bible at Eton set him (Bradshaw) working for a while at the German printers, and this led him on to their English followers. "I am delighted," writes Mr. Blades, in September, 1881, "with your interesting discovery of what I take to be a portion of a new indulgence from Caxton's press. * * * I don't envy much our bibliographical posterity if they go on a-gleaning after you. Your insight is so exceptional that your predictions seem to bring their own fulfillment." In the autumn of the year Mr. Blades sent him a copy of his new edition of the "Life of Caxton." "Will you kindly accept it," he writes, "and give it board and lodging? You ought to do so, for in truth you had no small share in begetting its grandfather, and some, or rather a good deal, of your own blood is in its veins."

In the year 1877 an edition of "The Biography and Typography of William Caxton, England's First Printer" (£1 1s.), was issued from the press of Mr. Blades, in honor of the Caxton celebration, a second edition appearing in 1882, and its low price (5s.) has placed it within the reach of all. I have in my possession a photograph, by the London Stereoscopic Company, of eight memorials of Caxton, with a "brief life" at the back, a souvenir, no doubt, of the celebration year, of which I will now say a few words. The movement was first mooted in 1874, and the secretary wrote Mr. Blades, asking for his assistance in bringing the scheme forward. Mr. Blades promised assistance should the affair be postponed until the anniversary, 1877. The secretary supposed, like many others, that 1874 was the correct date. It was postponed accordingly, and in 1877 the Caxton celebration became an accomplished fact, the Caxton department being entirely organized by Mr. Blades, also lending to it a number of valuable works, eclipsed, however, by the loan of Carl Spencer, whose splendid collection was valued at £160,000. None but bookworms have the slightest idea of the inward exaltation caused by the sight of so many copies belonging to a cherished subject. What a thrill of pleasure he must have experienced on the completion of the department. No doubt he felt it to be one of the proudest moments of his life. His labors were rewarded by a public complimentary dinner, the late Sir Charles Reed being in the chair, a fitting ending to a memorable event. The next work was "A Catalogue of Books, Printed by or Ascribed to the Press of W. Caxton," in which is included the press mark of every copy contained in the British Museum (London, 1865).

In the *Bookworm* of 1869, edited by Monsieur Berjeau, formerly a constant student in the British Museum, Mr. Blades has two articles of interest: the first, "The Early Types of the Royal Printing Office, Paris, and the Chancellor of Cambridge University"; the second, "The First Printing Press in England, as Pictorially Represented," wherein he writes of himself as "an artisan who has paid some attention to the antiquities of his craft." In the following year (March, 1870) appeared another valuable contribution on "The Early School of Typography," where he inclines to the belief that there is a great deal yet to be brought to light on the subject of Kosteriana, and that the art might have been invented at Haarlem and Mayence simultaneously. To Mr. Elliot Stock's *Antiquary and Bookworm* he is a frequent contributor, and to the latter contributed four articles on "De orter Typographiæ" of the ever green subject, Coster *versus* Gutenberg, and Gutenberg *versus* Coster. In the last installment, he says, "Coster, of Haarlem, the inventor of printing! 'Tis a mere figment born of national vanity. There is not an atom of real evidence that a man named Coster ever existed as a printer." "A List of Medals, Jettons, Tokens, etc., in Connection with Printers and the Art of Printing," London, 1869, is a work of considerable importance, and contains many copperplate engravings. There were only twenty-five copies printed, a very expensive production. This book served as a basis for the articles commenced in the *Printer's Register* (July, 1878), the title being "Numismata Typographica." The subject was treated very exhaustively. In 1879 Mr. Blades issued a privately printed work, "A List of Medals Struck by Order of the Corporation of London,

with an Appendix of Other Medals Struck Privately, or For Sale, Having Reference to the Same Corporate Body and the Members Thereof," and "How to tell a Caxton, with Some Hints Where and How the Same Might be Found." The *Athenaeum* for January 27, 1872, contains an article which excited no small amount of curiosity to students of Shakespeare. In this contribution, "Common Typographical Errors, with Especial Reference to the Text of Shakespeare," Mr. Blades draws attention to (1) errors of the case, (2) errors of the eye, (3) errors of a foul case, and explains very lucidly that the compositors in setting the type may have inadvertently deviated from the text of our standard authors. This was a kind of preliminary to "Shakespeare and Typography, Being an Attempt to Show Shakespeare's Personal Connection with, and Technical Knowledge of, the Art of Printing; also Remarks Upon Some Common Typographical Errors, with Special Reference to the Text of Shakespeare," which appeared later in the same year. It raised a controversy not only by those connected with the art, but also among general readers. The cause of the commotion was the endeavor of Mr. Blades to prove Shakespeare a printer! The plea is skillfully put—the decision is left to the reader. A fac simile reproduction of the first book printed in England, "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," with a preface by Mr. Blades (1877), is a work that will well repay a scrutiny. The most popular work is "The Enemies of Books," which is now in its fifth edition. In 1883 it was printed in French, "Les Livres et leurs Ennemis," by Claudin.

On May 6, 1881, Mr. Blades received an intimation of his being elected foreign corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. In 1883, "Numismatic Typographica, or the Medallic History of Printing; being an Account of the Medals, Jettons and Tokens, Struck in Commemoration of Printers and the Art of Printing," appeared, and has been well received.

Mr. Blades has a valuable collection of works on printing, at his residence in Sutton, Surrey, England, the result of his many wanderings at home and abroad, and those who wish for a list of works on printing will find them in the *Printer's Register* for the close of the year 1875, entitled "Bibliotheca Typographica." After each book there is a concise note which shows Mr. Blades' erudition and research on the subject of printing.

It is not at all improbable but that Mr. Blades will give the first lecture in connection with the British Typographia. The inaugural meeting of the association was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, Ludgate Circus, London, on December 11, 1889.

The following is from a letter addressed by Mr. Blades to the London School Board, on the subject of "Printing Contracts":

I am strongly of opinion that the trade union, with all its imperfections, is a necessary institution, good for the employers, good for the workmen, and good for the general welfare. It should always be remembered that the present scale of prices is not one-sided, imposed by the workmen upon their unwilling employers; but a compact settled by mutual agreement, and varied, as occasion required, from the year 1810 to 1874.

I have mentioned these successive changes to prove that from 1810, up to now, there has been a continuity of agreement between employers and workmen. Such mutual agreements have had a most beneficial effect upon the peacefulness of the trade, and I think it would be a great calamity were they now ignored, in favor of a free fight between labor and capital. Indeed, no better plan for the welfare of the trade could be devised than the appointment now of a truly representative committee of employers, to arrange with a committee of the union, a scale, which could be accepted and adhered to by all parties.

I would like to add that while unable to indorse all that has been said about "sweating," I have no hesitation in repeating that the union is advantageous to both sides. It does not, as some people accuse it of doing, "reduce the good and the bad workman to one dead level." It does its best to prevent the employer obtaining work at a lower scale than he or his representatives have agreed to pay, but it only fixes a *minimum*, below which no man ought to work, and above which many compositors are now paid. I refer to men on weekly wages, irrespective of what they really earn; and here, although 36s. is the lowest wage, the cases are numerous in which the same roof covers men receiving, as abler journeymen, 38s., 40s., or 42s.

But do the so-called "unfair" houses pay their men "sweating" wages? To no great extent, at present, because the union rate of wages working all around them, keeps up the wage of the non-unionist workman to the same, or nearly the same, level as the unionist. To force down wages

much below the union standard would certainly drive the non-unionist into the union ranks; but should the union ever be thrown over, through the opposition or apathy of the majority of employers, the system of "sweating" would soon be reached. All employments prove the truth of the axiom, "Where unionism is weak, wages are low."

As an old master printer, whose business lies outside such contracts as are now under debate, and whose position will be unaffected by a decision either way, I have ventured to address you, feeling strongly that your action in this question will have an important effect upon the future of both employers and workmen.

WILLIAM BLADES,
Firm: Blades, East & Blades.

PRINTING INTERESTS IN AUSTRALIA.

During the past month we were favored with a call from Mr. Louis Berndt, of Frederick Berndt & Co., of Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, the representative of Kerl Krause, of Leipsic, manufacturers of paper and card cutting machines, the Liberty platen machine of New York, and also of various German type-founders and manufacturers of inks and colors. From him we gleaned a deal of information regarding the printing trade in that section of the globe, which no doubt will prove of interest to a large number of our readers, and which we present for their benefit.

The printing trade in Australia is one of the leading industries in the several colonies. In Melbourne there are printing establishments which can well nigh rival any on the eastern or western continents. Among them may be mentioned those of Sands & McDougall and Ferguson & Mitchell, both of which commenced on a small scale, and have increased by degrees until they now occupy buildings eight stories in height, constructed and owned by themselves, with a frontage of 250 feet. In those buildings are complete letterpress lithographing, bookbinding, embossing, engraving and photo-lithographing plants, each giving employment to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred workmen. Here is done the work for all the banks and insurance offices, from the check book to the largest ledger, equal in every respect to that turned out in Europe or America.

In Sydney the offices of Gibbs, Shallard & Co., John Sands and F. T. Leigh & Co. rank among the most complete, and execute work equal to that produced in Melbourne. Sydney is a free port, however, while Melbourne levies a duty of twenty-seven and one-half per cent on all imported printed matter, so that the printers in the former named city have to compete on equal terms with Great Britain and the United States, while the printers in the latter are protected by an almost prohibitive tariff. Artistically designed and executed labels, theatrical and other posters sent from America have evidently given an impetus to home talent, so that the best designed printing machinery and the latest and most attractive designs of type faces find a ready sale.

The colonies of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, while having a much smaller population than those referred to, have given a great impetus to the printing trade, as almost the smallest town therein can boast of its newspaper and job office, which are generally well sustained and fill the local market.

It may be of interest to state that each colony has a government printing office, under the direct management of a government printer, with a salary ranging from \$4,500 to \$6,000 per annum. These offices turn out all parliamentary work, railway time tables, etc. (all railways being under government management), and all work for the various colonial division departments.

The eight-hour system prevails in all the printing offices, as in fact in all branches of industry in the Australian colonies, the working hours being from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5 o'clock, the wages of the compositors ranging from \$15 to \$20 per week.

There is no doubt but that the continent of Australia has a great future before it, especially as all the colonies seem to favor a federal policy, the adoption of which is simply a question of time, and when that time arrives there is no doubt but that it will appear as an important factor in the political world. Her citizens are independent, enterprising and progressive, and have a great and growing field to operate in.

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—*Newton R. Earl,*
Fall River, Mass.,
July 17, 1889.

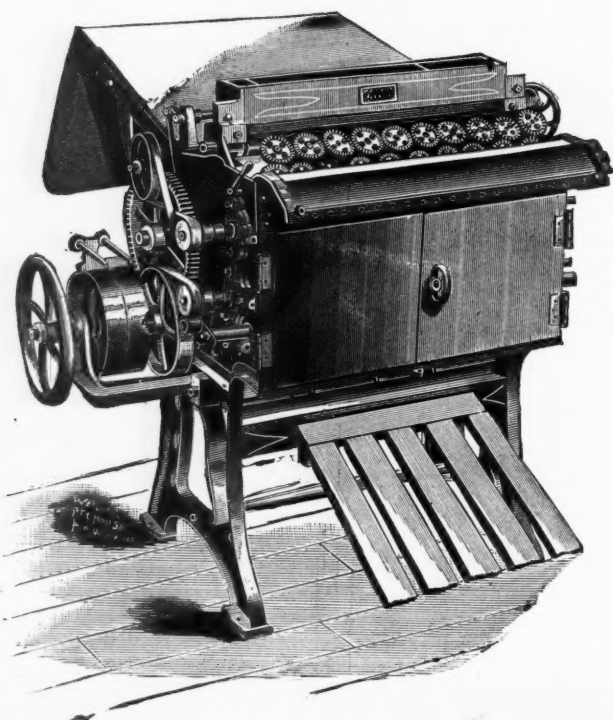
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No. 0,	-	-	-	12 x 30	No. 3,	-	-	-	23 x 44
No. 1,	-	-	-	16 x 35	No. 4,	-	-	-	34 x 50
No. 2,	-	-	-	25 x 40	No. 5,	-	-	-	36 x 54

OVER THREE HUNDRED IN USE.

NOW IN USE BY ALL THE LARGE AND PROMINENT
LITHOGRAPHING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Considered the Definition of Bronzing by all Purchasers.

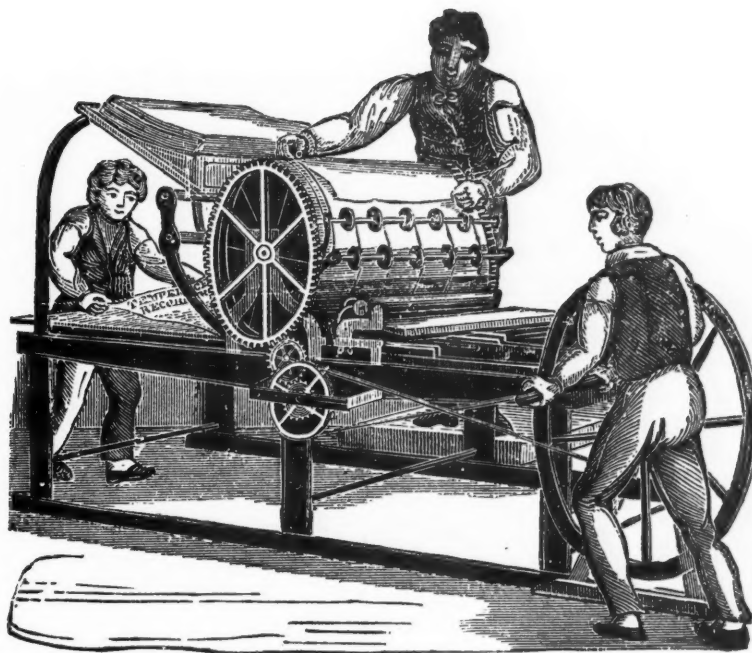
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EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

191 and 193 Worth Street,

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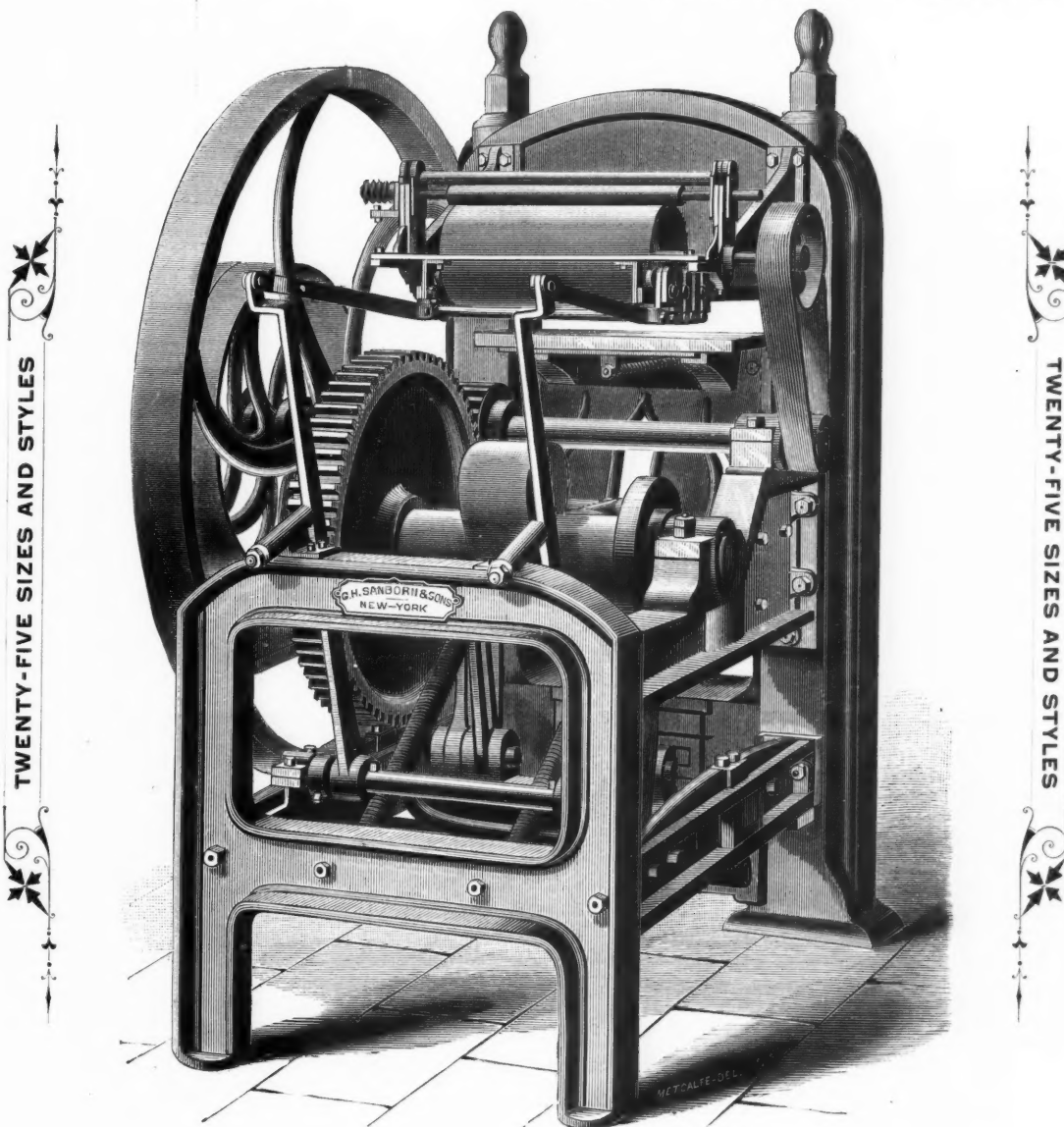
Are · You · in · a · Rut ?

SOME PEOPLE, loth to accept progressive ideas, keep pegging away in the same narrow rut of their predecessors. Others, more enterprising, avail themselves of every advancement, thereby securing the benefits of modern machinery. No one will claim that the printing press of today resembles very much the one in the above cut. The improvements have been rapid and beneficial. Now, why not in *Folding Machines*? It is possible that such is the case. You can readily ascertain and get full particulars by addressing the

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ERIE, PA., U.S.A.

SANBORN'S
STAMPING MACHINES, * * * * *
EMBOSSING AND INKING MACHINES,
* * * * * SMASHING MACHINES.



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FOR FULL INFORMATION, CALL ON OR ADDRESS

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

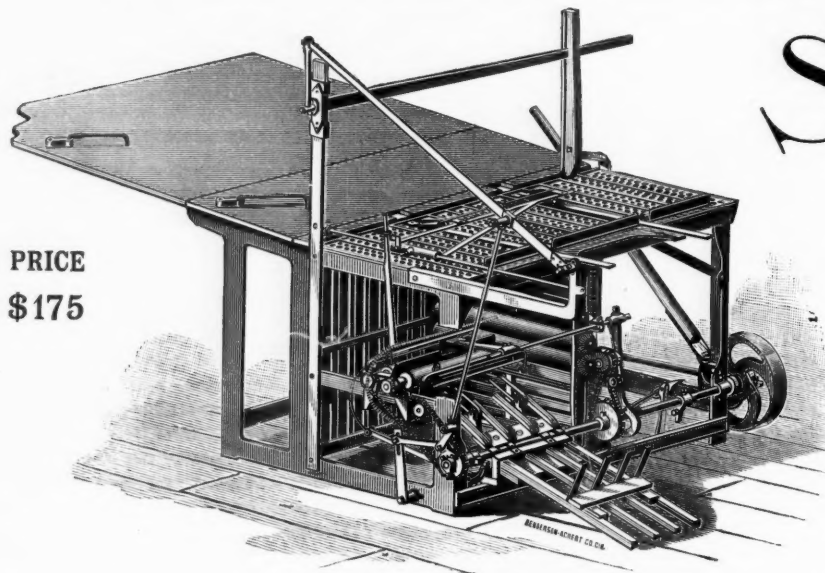
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The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.



PRICE
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SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where

these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

BASCOM FOLDER CO., Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A.

The W. O. Hickok Manf'g Co.

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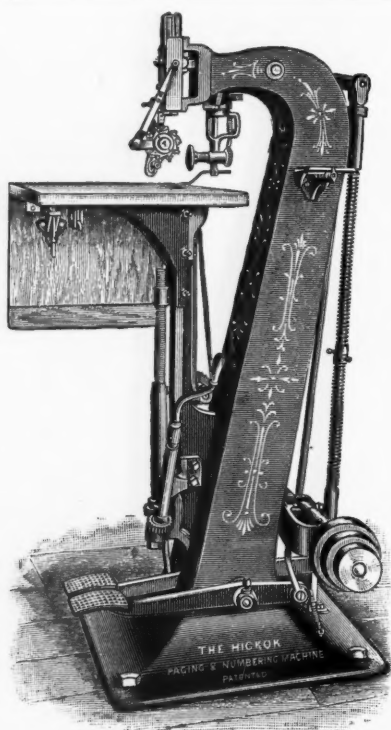
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Paper Cutting Machines, Gauge Table Shears,
Automatic Knife Grinding Machines,
Book Sawing Machines, Rotary Board Cutters, Beveling
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The Hickok Paging and Numbering Machine.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,
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BECAUSE we deal in Stereotyping Machinery and Material it must not be thought that we have a stereotyped way of doing business. We have not. We try to keep abreast or ahead of the times, and everything we sell is made as well as we know how to make it. We are always glad to receive new ideas and pay for them if they are worth adopting. Write for "A Few Words on Stereotyping," or for any particular information on the subject you desire.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

303-305 N. Third Street,

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THE ECONOMIC

THE BEST LOW-PRICED

PAPER CUTTER

IN THE MARKET.

BEST OF ALL AND CHEAP.



SIMPLE AND RELIABLE.

This Machine is designed to meet the demand of Printers who want a good Paper Cutter at a low price.

It is very simple in construction, yet it is powerful, strong, and as well built as any higher-priced Cutter. Every machine warranted.

PRICES:

24-inch, \$115; 30-inch, \$150; 32-inch, \$175.

Boxed and Shipped Free of Charge.

T. V. & V. C. STILLMAN, Manufacturers,
WESTERLY, R. I.

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Improved Keystone Quoin," "All-Brass Galley
'Success,'" "Upright Mitre Machines"

AND PRINTERS' MATERIAL IN GENERAL



REDUCED PRICES.
No. 1, per doz., small size, - - - \$2.00
No. 2, " " large " - - - 2.50
Keys, steel, each, - - - .40

11 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

The Largest Establishment in the United States.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION

D. J. REILLY & CO.
NOS. 324 & 326 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb.

"ACME" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 25 cts. per lb.

Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation.
By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION *unequaled* by any other establishment.
Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.

HIGHEST AWARD.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1887.

THE H. C. HANSEN Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine



Price,
\$60.

This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
H. C. HANSEN, 26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

... SEND TO THE ...

BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR THEIR NEW

SAMPLE BOOK . .

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ART COLORS

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

... FOR USE ON ...

Half-Tone · or · Photo-Type · Cuts.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



THE 30 AND 32 INCH CUTTERS.

All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet *stack can be raised to a half inch of the knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch.*

IN USE TEN YEARS, and today is in EVERY RESPECT THE BEST MACHINE MADE. Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

PRICES, 14 in., \$45; boxing, \$1.00.
22½ in., \$80; 25 in., \$110; 30 in., \$175; 32 in., lever, \$200; skidded free.

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,
328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILPS, DALTON & Co.

"GET THE BEST" IS A MOTTO THAT HAS INDUCED PRINTERS TO BRING US PROSPERITY IN THE PAST AND PRESENT, AND PROMISE A MUCH LARGER SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY

WHEN AN INTELLIGENT PRINTER WANTS TO PURCHASE MATERIAL, HE ALWAYS BUYS FROM A FOUNDRY WHOSE STANDING IS A GUARANTEE FOR THE QUALITY OF ITS TYPE, BRASS RULE, ETC.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GARDEN · CITY · TYPE · FOUNDRY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Machinery and Material,

— ALSO —

CHICAGO STANDS AND DRYING RACKS,

DEVOS' PAT. LEAD AND SLUG RACK,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture, Reglet,
Imposing Stones, etc.

DEALERS IN SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

IMPORTERS OF

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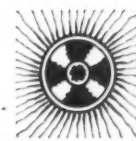
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

338, 340, 342 Dearborn Street,

TELEPHONE 1745.

CHICAGO.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY



337 DEARBORN STREET.

CHICAGO.

THOUGH Antimony has more than doubled in price since November 1, 1889, we are making exactly the same high grade of type which we have been for more than a year. In evidence of this we submit the following letter which speaks for itself:

Office of E. W. BLATCHFORD & Co.,
CHICAGO, November 2, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sirs.—For more than a year past we have been making your "Copper Amalgam" metal according to your own private formula furnished us, and you can assert that this metal is made of the very best, highest grade and purest lead, tin, antimony and copper, so thoroughly and evenly mixed as to be perfectly amalgamated, and to form a distinct metal of its own kind.

No old metal is used in the manufacture of your "Copper Amalgam," and a wide experience in mixing up varieties of printers' metals enables us to say that we do not believe there has ever been a type metal of such a pure, rich and durable quality as is your "Copper Amalgam." Yours respectfully,

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

We are giving the most liberal discounts, and respectfully solicit at least a portion of your trade.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

337 Dearborn St., Chicago.

M. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

TYPE, PRESSES

—AND—

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ONLY TYPE FOUNDRY IN THE NORTHWEST!

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

74 & 76 E. Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Copper-Mixed Type,

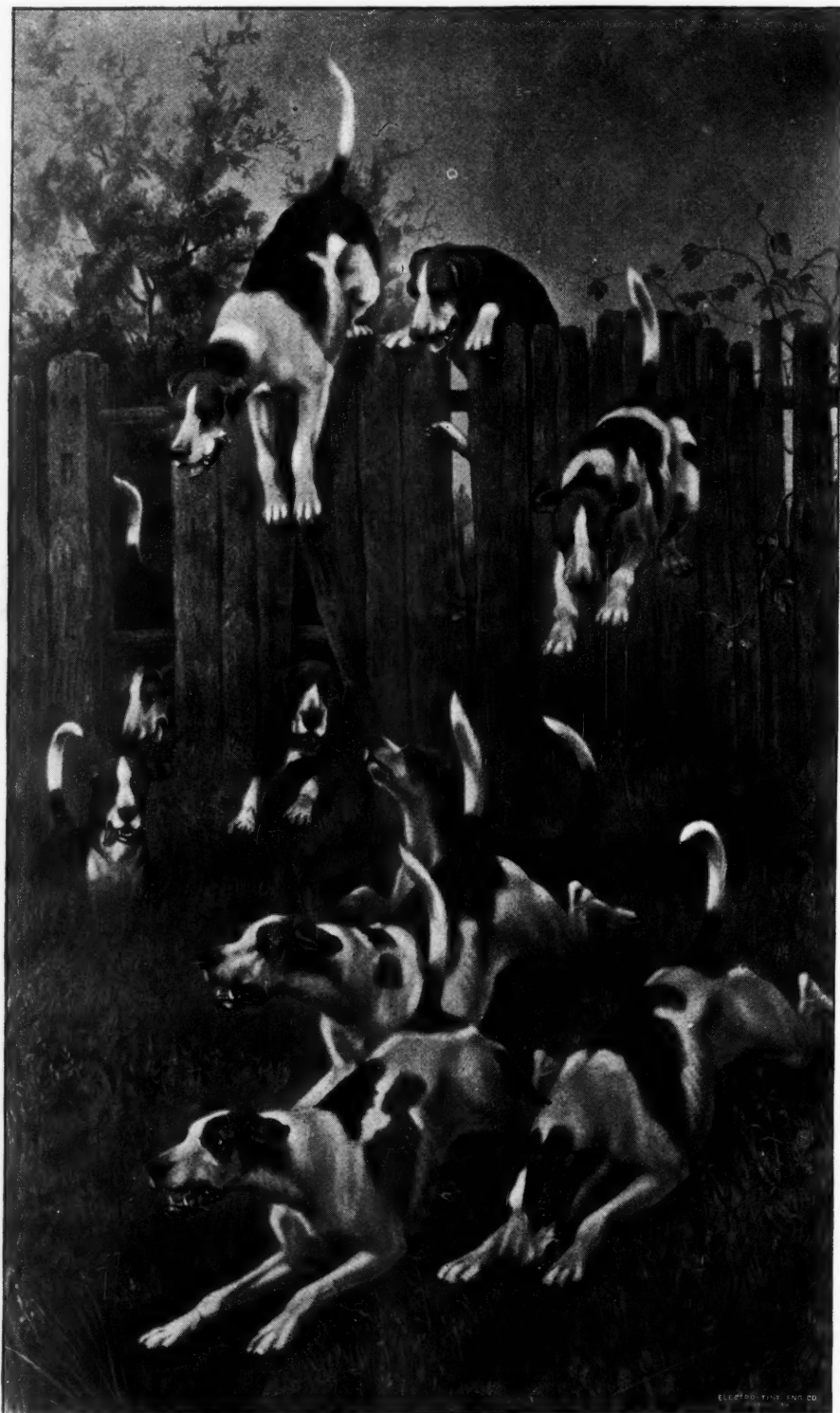
ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Sole Northwestern Agents

BABCOCK AIR-SPRING PRESSES,
MINNESOTA STOP-CYLINDER PRESSES,
HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S TYPE.

Machinery of all kinds and Printing Material of every description kept in stock for shipment on shortest notice.

SEND FOR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST.



DOGS IN FULL CHASE.

Reproduced in half-tone from photograph, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ZINC-ETCHING METHODS.

NO. II—FROM "THE AMERICAN PRESS."

We have now proceeded far enough in our subject to make a description of the various tools and materials for a chemigraphic bureau necessary and at the same time more easily understood.

We take it for granted that a first-class shop is to be arranged for the easy and rapid output of work. The beginner will perceive in how far to cut down the list, according to his requirements and present facilities. It is very desirable to have two rooms, and keep one where inks are used and chemical manipulations performed, free from the dust which is always liable to be flying in the other.

In the first room are: 1, two acid boxes; 2, two water boxes; 3, table for these or frames for them to rock upon; 4, brushes; 5, iron hooks; 6, a heating apparatus; 7, tin boxes for powder; 8, camel's-hair pencils or brushes; 9, powder box; 10, cleansing box for powder; 11, lacker bottle; 12, bottle for chemically pure (C. P.) nitric acid; 13, bottle for commercial nitric acid, forty per cent strong; 14, an ordinary glass tumbler; 15, an areometer (acidimeter) specific gravity, with glass; 16, several soft sponges; 17, two or three water trays; 18, a bellows; 19, a large bottle of common turpentine; 20, a large bottle or jar of lye; 21, cleaning brushes; 22, a large porcelain mortar and pestle (Wedgewood).

ACID BOXES.

These are made in various ways. Good ones are made to rock upon a table. They are suitable for a small shop. Rounded corners inside are a necessity to keep acid from slopping out. It is well to have all the rocking boxes alike, so that one can accustom himself to timing the rocking motion.

One other form is suitable for large establishments. In this case the box, which may be 15 inches wide, 12 inches deep and 3 feet long, is hung upon an axis and set into sockets or bearings in a frame or horse, where it can be rocked for hours by the long handle attached to one end, with little fatigue, if rest is provided at each end of the horse to drop the box upon when not in motion. Boxes should be well made, if possible, dovetailed and fastened with many strong wooden pegs, instead of iron or other metal nails. White lead, or better, thin putty should be freely used in putting together all joints, and the wood should be filled with oil and all holes and cracks well puttied. Make a mixture of

Two parts Syrian asphaltum,	} All pulverized.
Two parts yellow wax,	
One part resin,	

Add sufficient spirits of turpentine to dissolve to a thick varnish. This will require several days and frequent stirring and shaking up.

First coating: Thin some of this varnish to a light fluid consistence, so that it will soak into the wood well. Repeat the following day. Apply freely with large brush. After another day, look for more cracks and use putty freely.

Then apply four or five coats of the thick varnish, allowing each to dry before applying the next.

For a small shop the form of box spoken of first is to be recommended, the interior construction being as mentioned, rounded corners at ends, with cover several inches at either end, to keep the acid from flying when rocking.

These boxes can be made 12 or 14 inches wide, 10 inches deep, and 20 to 24 inches long, and several of them can stand on a long, low table in a row, alternating with the water troughs between, which do not need any special construction except that they be well put together with thin putty or paint, and varnished inside two or three times, to insure being waterproof. With each etching box there should be a good sized camel's-hair or badger brush to brush away the metallic ash formed on the plate while etching. Some use a brush made of soft sponge tied to a stick. The sponge must be old and very soft. Others use a brush made of strips of cloth—old linen, say 16 inches long, 3 inches wide, and torn into the width of about two inches, something similar to a towel fringe. This is an ingenious and often useful brush, and

while not to be recommended for first etchings or fine purposes, may be used in routing or "dap etchings." A few hooks bent up out of iron wire similar in shape to a shoe buttoner, with the hook hardly so abrupt, will save putting the fingers into strong acids. They can be varnished.

HEATING HEARTH.

A most important matter is the heating hearth, which can be well made thus: The base is an ordinary but strong and effective coal-oil stove. The top is a hot-water box of tin with filling spout and cock, and the top is made of a smooth slab of soapstone fitted and puttied into the top of the tin box—a circular ring is attached to the bottom and sits into the stove, holding it firm upon the stove.

The soapstone can be about 12 or 14 by 16 inches and an inch thick, resting in a little shoulder upon the upper edge of the water box—the latter is 2 or 2½ inches deep. Where gas is used it can be employed as a substitute for the coal-oil stove, in a properly arranged apparatus.

DUSTING IN POWDER.

For the powder, already mentioned, take Wedgewood porcelain mortar about 8 or 10 inches in diameter, and prepare also three or four good sized tin cans with covers. For the first box grind up refined (or ordinary, if clean) resin to the finest and most impalpable powder possible—sift it through a fine sieve of silk gauze, for as it is to be used for the first etchings its fineness is a matter of great importance.

Fill the second box with Syrian asphaltum, likewise pulverized and sifted, boxing up only the finest dust.

For the third, take equal parts of the resin and asphaltum powders, and grind them together in the mortar until a most intimate mixture is effected.

Provide for each box a good sized camel's-hair "blender."

Now for the "powdering box." Provide a box, polished inside, well made, a cover and hinges and a drawer. The box must be large enough to take in plates as large as you think you may ever wish to etch; 14 by 18 inches or 16 by 20 inches is a good size. Let it be about 8 or 9 inches deep. It can set on a bench or have legs of its own. About two and one-half inches down from the top have cleats all around to support a wire grating (meshes about 1½ to 2½ inches square); the drawer about 2 inches deep catches the powder which falls through as it is brushed off, and can be drawn out and be emptied, the powder so saved being sifted and again used.

CLEANSING BOXES.

Another convenient appliance is the "cleansing box." This should be as large a square, or a trifle larger than the "powdering box." The depth is a little greater, to take in a good deep drawer which is kept full of fine hardwood sawdust. Around the inside of the top are cleats or ledges, to support the real cleansing frame, which is made with a flaring frame and a coarse strong wire grating to support the plates while cleansing.

STOPPING OUT VARNISH.

For a good stopping out varnish to protect the edges and other parts of a plate which are not to be etched or are already sufficiently bitten: Take gum sandarac and dissolve in a wide mouthed bottle, in enough alcohol to make an easy, flowing varnish. Color it with a very few small crystals of aniline violet, dissolved in alcohol. A little of this will color a large amount of the varnish. Sandarac is preferable to any other gum, because it is not affected by either the heating or acids.

NOTES.

For the keeping of the acids used, each one must adopt such means as to him appear safest and best, on his own responsibility.

Various small articles are needed:

Cleansing brushes of various sorts and sizes. These should be kept in the box.

A plain water glass with handle, for measuring acids.

An acidometer (araometer) with glass graduated for specific gravity.

Three or four very soft sponges, with as many small water bowls to keep them in; and a good sized hand bellows.

Provide for a small supply of *chemically pure* nitric acid, also for a large supply of ordinary forty per cent nitric acid. Also, a good sized bottle of "turps," and a large bottle or jar of lye or potash solution.

In some shops the heating of plates is done on hot iron or other metal plates or stove tops. This is a bad method, for a dangerous overheating may ensue, or at best, the heat is always unequal. Nothing is so good as the apparatus already described.

Again, to coat the back and edges and solids in plates, some counsel a solution of asphalt in turpentine; others use shellac in alcohol. Both are liable to chip up and leave minute sections of the lines exposed when in strong acid; and again, both are softened by heat, necessitating too much retouching. Try to get the sandarac on very thin, and give it time to dry well.

Buy the best of everything and you will make money by so doing.

Now for the second room: 1, a work bench with three ink stones; 2, two water trays; 3, a dabber; 4, a roller cupboard or rack; 5, two lithograph rollers; 6, a smooth roller with frame; 7, two bottles of gum solution; 8, two tin boxes of etching ink; 9, a box of transfer ink; 10, a box of "pen ink"; 11, a lithographic hand press (if possible); 12, work table for draftsman, etc.; 13, work bench for preparing zinc; 14, a "zinc hook"; 15, one or more large iron or steel straight edges; 16, a scraper for metal; 17, a supply of lumps of pumice stone; 18, sheets of fine numbers of emery paper; 19, an arm board; 20, a drill with bits of various sizes; 21, a counter-sink and screw driver; 22, brushes; 23, coarse and fine flat files; 24, a hand saw or stout scroll saw; 25, a broad scraping needle; 26, supply of sheets of press board; 27, a quire of unsized blotting paper; 28, boards cleated on back to lay over the dampened blotting paper; 29, two engraving needles, coarse and fine; 30, a box of medium lithographic varnish; 31, two large soft sponges; 32, a rubbing or polishing board.

(To be continued.)

SULPHURIC ACID AND "SULPHIDE FIBER."

This month, the wood-fiber and sulphuric acid works of the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company are to be ready for operation. The "sulphide fiber," as it is called, is to be produced for the purpose of replacing rags in the manufacture of paper. The company's factory buildings are in Hull, Quebec, near the banks of the Ottawa, and their power is derived from a 275-horse power compound engine, made by the Polson Iron Works. The importance of the industry decides us to give some space to a description, taken from the *Ottawa Free Press*:

"The process of manufacturing the sulphide fiber starts in the small sawmill room. Here the spruce and balsam 4-foot logs are pulled up from the ground by an endless chain, and are cut into 2-foot lengths. They are then cleared of their bark in a machine, the bark and sawdust going to the furnace. The wood then goes through the automatic button saws, a new invention, where they are cut into disks $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. These disks are carried by a conveyor up onto the third story of the digester room and dropped into the digesters, which hold twenty-four cords of cut-up wood. Here the wood is thoroughly dissolved with acid for several hours, when the acid is drawn off and water turned on. The pulp is then turned into a channel with streams of water running and further washed. It is then carried by an archimedean screw to the "beater," when it is beaten up, then to the "knot-catcher," by which all the knots in the wood are washed out. Next the pulp passes to the "bleaching machine," and from here to a large receiver or tank, whence it is run into streams of water, where all coarse matter or refuse is separated, the pulp then going into the "sand catcher," this being the last place visited before the pulp comes out on the drying machine. After passing over the dryers the fiber comes out in large rolls, which are tied up in bundles of 100 pounds each, and are then ready for the paper maker. The fiber can be made of all qualities, and

may be bleached or unbleached according to the quality desired. It is intended at first to make three qualities of sulphide fiber.

"The sulphuric acid is made by means of four towers 112 feet high. These are filled with a peculiar kind of stone of a porous nature obtained from Ohio. The sulphur is burnt in kilns at the foot of the towers, and the fumes go up through the stone and meet water coming down from a reservoir on top of the towers. Thus the sulphuric acid is formed and runs into a large wooden tank, from that to an iron-lined receiver. From the receivers it is forced into two large tanks, each holding 33,000 gallons, the pumping being done by air pressure, as in no other way can the acid be handled. The establishment is under the direction of Messrs. George Milne and Heinrich Wildbagen, the latter a German expert in the fixing of this sort of machinery. He has planned the whole of the buildings and watched the placing of the machinery. This is the only manufactory of its kind in Canada, but Mr. Wildbagen has put up five in the United States, and has now plans of a very large factory to be erected in Wisconsin. The machinery is to a great extent automatic, and only about sixty men will be required to run it, the wood and acid being used just as fast as prepared, though a certain quantity of acid will be always kept in stock as a reserve."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 3, 1889.

- 416,568—Printers' leads, machine for shaving. E. O. Chase, Newark, N. J.
- 416,587—Printing press. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
- 416,174—Printing surface. R. Merriam, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 10, 1889.

- 416,821—Paper reel for printing attachment. H. T. Wilson, Lexington, Ky.
- 416,820—Printing machines, form roller mechanism for. W. H. Paine, Skowhegan, Me.
- 417,199—Printing oil cloth colors, machine for. S. Whitlock, Birmingham, Conn.
- 416,786—Printing press, cylinder. B. Huber, Taunton, Mass.
- 417,142—Printing surfaces, preparation of. B. A. Brooks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 17, 1889.

- 417,478—Printers' chase. A. W. Eckstrom and J. F. Galvin, Worcester, Mass.
- 417,297—Printing machine, device for preventing offsetting in. J. H. Vivian, Chicago, Ill.
- 417,509—Printing machines, printing attachment for rotary. C. M. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.
- 417,662—Printing presses. G. M. Breed.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 24, 1889.

- 417,736 and 417,738—Printing. R. Merriam, Chicago, Ill.
- 417,826—Printing press, cylinder. B. Huber, Downingtown, Pa.
- 417,884—Printing press sheet delivery mechanism. J. H. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 31, 1889.

- 418,507—Printers' chase transportation case. P. E. Dowe, Richmond, Va.
- 418,321—Typesetting machine. J. B. Odell, Chicago, Ill.
- 418,664—Typesetting machine, electro-magnetic. W. Dreyer, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

ROBERT BONNER objected to an improvement in a department in the *Ledger* in this way: "It would be a better column, but I wouldn't do it for a thousand dollars. The human eye is the most conservative thing in the world. It is easily offended. I have often lost subscribers by improving the *Ledger*—yes, sir! actually—by doing something that made it better, but changed its appearance. The eye resents any little change in place and appearance. It looks for the same layout week by week, and it will not do to trifle with it." This is true enough. Many a newspaper has been charged by old readers with degenerating upon going into new hands and having its form altered, although the new paper was actually a better one. But, while readers should be allowed to find what they are looking for in certain places in a newspaper, cast-iron headings and methods of preparing articles and departments, and rigid forms, should be avoided, for, with these, a lively freshness in a newspaper is impossible.—*World*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. A. W., St. Thomas, Ont.: Write to A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York, and send 50 cents for specimens of his latest samples.

R. N., Baltimore, Maryland: We will act on your suggestion, though we have written at least twenty articles bearing directly on the subject to which you refer.

P. B. Medler, Montpelier, Vermont: How must I proceed to become a member of a typographical union?

Answer.—Write to Mr. M. J. Nolan, P. O. Box 212, Albany, New York, and he will give you the desired information.

J. B. McC., Winnipeg: Will you kindly let us have the modus operandi of zinc-etching, and where transfer paper and ingredients may be had.

Answer.—Read the last two issues of THE INLAND PRINTER.

W. W. McK., Steubenville, Ohio: How can two colors be printed at one impression on an ordinary platen press, and keep the inks from running into each other?

Answer.—Look on page 178, November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Pressman, Meadville, Pennsylvania: If your presses are in the condition you say they are, and you use the precautions you claim you do, the fault must lie with the ink. At least this is the only legitimate conclusion to be drawn, without a personal examination of the machinery.

D. B., Turin, Italy: What kind of acid or solution should be used for taking out the black or rust layer on printing rules to make them glittering?

Answer.—Use oxalic acid, dissolved in salt water, at the ratio of one-half ounce to the pint.

E. H., Toronto, Canada: Where can I get thin 12 to pica rule, which is so much used in specimens turned out in Chicago, particularly in your office, and what is the price per length?

Answer.—It can be obtained of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago. It costs 4 cents per foot.

S. P., Chelsea, Massachusetts: When was the first printing press set up in America?

Answer.—The first printing press was set up in America, in 1638, at Cambridge, and the original printer was Stephen Daye. The earliest work issued from this press was styled "The Freeman's Oath."

To Temuka (New Zealand) inquirer: Both are excellent machines, and no mistake would be made by purchasing either. We have seen both in operation, conversed with parties using them, and heard words of commendation regarding the performance of each. If personally interested, however, we would give the preference to No. 1.

R. B. T., Kansas City, Missouri, asks: Could you kindly furnish me with the address of a dealer in Day's shading mediums (gelatine films having lines or stipple in relief on one side) for use in preparing drawings for photo-etching? If so I would be under obligations.

Answer.—M. Wolf, Dayton, Ohio, can furnish what you desire.

E. W. H., St. Paul, Minnesota: In locking up a form in a chase, 10 by 15, such as an envelope or postal card, which is best, to put the quoins near the form or next the chase? Your answer will settle a small dispute.

Answer.—Opinions differ. There is, as a rule, however, less spring when the quoins are placed near the form than next or close to the chase.

F. D. M., Cleveland: How are labels gummed in large quantities? Is it done by machinery? If so, who makes such a machine, and are the sheets gummed after they are printed?

Answer.—They are gummed by machinery. One of the best gumming machines in the market is manufactured by J. W. Ostrander, 77 Jackson street, Chicago. The sheets are gummed after they are printed.

W. L. B., Brooklyn, New York: Please state the necessary qualifications of a first-class proofreader, and what books you would advise a young compositor to study who desires to become one, he having a fair public school education.

Answer.—The qualifications of a first-class proofreader are too numerous to mention. "Wilson's Treatise on English Punctuation" is one of the best works for one who is anxious to become a proofreader, to study, with which we are acquainted.

W. E. C., Memphis: Please give me the pronunciation of the word *typothetae*.

Answer.—We cannot do better in this connection than to publish the following, received in March, 1888, from one of the most distinguished linguists in the United States: "DEAR SIR,—I am much puzzled to know where you have ever met with the word *typothetae*, or what you could ever use it for. It is not an English word, and, I trust, never could be made one. It is one of those modern Latin words which writers of Latin sometimes are compelled to coin to express modern ideas, and is chiefly used by German professors. It means *typesetter*, and is formed in Latin as if there were a Greek word, *τυποθέτης*, meaning *setter or placer of types*. But the Greek word *τύπος* (typos) of course never meant *type* (in our sense). The singular would be *typotteta*. It would be pronounced as Latin is pronounced in the place where the word is to be used. Latin is pronounced differently in every country in Europe, and there are three or four systems in use in the United States. In England and in most parts of this country it would be pronounced like the first part of *hypothetical*, giving *ae* the sound of *ee* in *see*. In other parts of this country it would have *ae* pronounced like *ai* in *aisle* (or *ay* in *lay*) and *ty* like *tee* in *teetotal*. The Latin accent would be *typhóthetae*."

CALENDARS.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1890, consisting of ninety-two pages, is a beauty and is profusely illustrated.

COSACK & CO., Buffalo, New York, art publishers, a varied assortment of all sizes, shapes and designs, suited for the counting room, private desk, home, etc., the embellishments of which, as a rule, are of a very high order. This house is making for itself a valuable reputation, and it is deserved.

J. W. FERGUSON & SON, Richmond, Va.; Lilly, Dixon, Ill.; G. Watkin & Son, Toronto, Ont.; Chicago Paper Company; L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass., handsomely designed and embellished on ivory, a beautiful piece of work; Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia; Moss Engraving Company, New York, which contains many gems, and is, as might have been expected, worthy of the firm producing it; Marshall Printing Company, Marshalltown, Iowa; Olean (N. Y.) *Herald*, attractive and illustrated with carriers' annual address, illustrated; H. E. Rounds, Milwaukee; Thomas P. Nichols, Lynn, Mass., accompanied by a centennial calendar for ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within the present century; J. & A. McMillan, St. John, N. B.; Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago Paper Company; Wild & Stevens, Boston, Mass.; Canada Printing Ink Company, Toronto; A. Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge visits from the following gentlemen: M. S. Uhl, manager Great Western Typefoundry, Omaha, Nebraska; W. S. Menamin, representing Great Western Typefoundry, Omaha, Nebraska; Samuel R. Carter, formerly representing Post-Express Printing Company, Rochester, New York; C. H. Burdick, representing J. & F. B. Garrett, Syracuse, New York; Will W. McBride, Omaha, Nebraska; Frederick Berndt, of Frederick Berndt & Co., of Melbourne and Sydney, Australia; Mr. Losee, of the firm of Losee, Ogg, O'Brien & Co., Detroit, Michigan; H. Bronson, president Thorp-Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICAGO NOTES.

It is rumored that a new paper warehouse is to be opened in this city.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has donated \$100 toward the proposed Printers' Home—a ridiculously small amount—although more is promised in the future. Also \$100 to the sufferers of the Lynn (Mass.) fire.

THE Hemlandet Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, for general publishing business; capital stock, \$75,000. The incorporators are John A. Enander, G. A. Bohman and J. N. Soderholm.

THE first issue of *Our Trade*, a handsomely printed and ably edited monthly of thirty-six pages, published at 155-157 Washington street, Chicago, has reached our desk. It is devoted to the interests of the paper, stationery and fancy goods trade, and starts out under the most favorable auspices. Success to it.

At the annual meeting of the Paper Trade Club the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: C. M. Smith, president; M. J. Fitch and H. A. Frambach, vice-presidents; G. Emigh, treasurer; and Messrs. C. M. Smith, M. J. Fitch, H. A. Frambach, George H. Taylor and A. T. Hodge, executive committee.

On Christmas eve the compositors and pressmen in the establishment of Mr. E. J. Decker, 180-182 Monroe street, presented that gentleman with a handsome silver water service, as a slight token of their regard for him as a man and employer. Would that a similar state of feeling existed in every printing office in the country.

MR. SAMUEL G. SLOANE, for some time past advertising agent of THE INLAND PRINTER, has connected himself with the firm of the Shniedewend & Lee Co., of this city, having purchased an interest in the same. Mr. Sloane carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of his late associates, who will always be pleased to hear of his business success.

DURING the past month we had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Charles Guy Brown, of the *Union Printer*, while on a visit to his old home in Iowa. We found him an agreeable, unassuming gentleman, and take this occasion to congratulate him on the improved tone and character of his publication, which we believe has a bright future before it. Success to both is the wish of THE INLAND PRINTER. During his stay he visited the several newspaper offices, under the guidance of genial Harry Cole.

MR. H. O. SHEPARD, of the firm of H. O. Shepard & Co., and president of THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, was, on Christmas eve, the recipient of a magnificent cut-glass inkstand, incased in handsomely carved coin silver—the gift of the counting-room staff. It was accompanied with a letter expressing the pleasure the presentation of such a token afforded the donors, acknowledging the kindness and courtesy which they had invariably received at his hands, and wishing him abundant success in the year upon which he was about to enter.

A NUMBER of the employing printers of the city have issued the following request, addressed to the manufacturers and agents of printers' materials:

The undersigned, employing printers of the City of Chicago, realizing the great injustice that is being done them by manufacturers and agents of printers' material, in their owning and operating printing offices the managers of which have no moneyed interest in same except their salary, keeping the offices running with work obtained by *unjust and disastrous competition*; we therefore, in the name of *common sense, justice and self protection*, ask that the manufacturers and agents herein referred to close up said offices, and place the material on sale in the market.

THE ball given by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at Battery "D" on Thursday evening, January 16, was a magnificent success, about three hundred couples being in attendance. The officers did all in their power to make the occasion an agreeable one for those present, and their efforts exceeded their expectations. The grand march was headed by O. S. Gauch and wife, followed by Harry Streat and Joseph Snow and ladies, and other

well-known printers. A number of the members of the Old-Time Printers' Association were in attendance, and were warmly welcomed as representatives of the days of Auld Lang Syne. Taken altogether the evening was one long to be remembered, and was hugely enjoyed by all present. President Fullerton was indefatigable in his efforts to make everybody feel at home.

At the annual meeting of the Press Club of Chicago, held for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following members were elected: President, Stanley Waterloo, *Daily News and Black Diamond*; first vice-president, M. A. Taylor, *Herald*; second vice-president, Cornelius Gardiner, *Evening Journal*; third vice-president, H. O. E. Heineman, *Tribune*; treasurer, George Schneider, *Illinois National Bank*; financial secretary, John B. Waldo; recording secretary, W. H. Freeman, *Investigator*; librarian, Edward R. Pritchard, A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company; directors, Joseph Henderson, *Times*; John M. Dandy, *Saturday Evening Herald*; C. Matthias, *Tribune*; Kirke Lashelle, *Mail*; O. E. Moody, *Inter Ocean*.

TRADE NEWS.

KELLOGG BROTHERS, printers, Davenport, Iowa, have gone out of business.

THE firm of Collins & Shine, printers, Tallahassee, Florida, has been dissolved.

THE Albany Printing Company, Albany, New York, has been changed to Paisley & Fish.

J. W. PERRY & Co., printers' supplies, Minneapolis, Minnesota, have dissolved partnership.

JAMES F. ROWINS, printer, Britton, North Dakota, has been succeeded by Rowins & Sherin.

THE Western Newspaper Union, Omaha, have added an electrotyping foundry to their plant.

THE capital stock of the Advocate Printing Company, Newark, Ohio, has been increased to \$35,000.

HASS & PALMER, printers, Indianapolis, Indiana, have turned their business over to Charles A. Bates.

MESSRS. C. H. SIMONDS & Co., 111 Arch street, Boston, have just put in two additional Golding jobbers.

E. F. GROENE and W. D. Thomssen have removed their printing office from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Fort Worth, Texas.

THE firm of Cox & Jenkins is the latest addition to the list of Boston printers. The office location is 22 Pemberton Square.

A STOCK company, with a capital of \$50,000, is being organized at Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of publishing a paper.

MORGAN & BANCROFT, printers, Sioux City, Iowa, have taken in a partner. The firm is now Morgan, Bancroft & Henderson.

THE Electric Printing and Publishing Company, with a capital stock of \$15,000, has been incorporated at Rochester, New York.

THE American Implement Publishing Company has been incorporated at Indianapolis, with a capital of \$12,000, by Max R. Hyman, S. Perry and D. M. Perry.

It has been decided to increase the capital stock of the Athens Publishing Company, of Athens, Georgia, to \$20,000, and put in one of the best equipped offices in the South.

MESSRS. C. J. HOOD & Co., of Lowell, Massachusetts, have contracted for two Scott perfecting presses, which are to displace ten two-revolution and stop-cylinder machines.

THE firm of Harris & Sutherlin, city directory printers of Alton, Illinois, have recently removed their plant to St. Louis, to have better facilities to handle their increasing business.

REID & McDANIEL, commercial job printers, Ogden, Utah, are successors to McDaniel & Knuckey, the latter retiring, W. J. Reid taking his place. They are located at 427 Twentieth street.

THE *Rays of Light*, at Penacook, New Hampshire, has a blind pressman who works the paper off on a pull press. This office

was recently sold for 25 cents on the dollar by auction. It was bid in by the son of the proprietor, under whose charge it had been for the past few years.

MESSRS. GEORGE H. & W. A. NICHOLS, who suffered by the Lynn fire, have removed the Boston office purchased from Mr. J. H. Cranston to Lynn, and have resumed business at 131 Market street.

THE Huber Two-Revolution Book Presses are finding great favor in the West. Among the new purchasers are the Rees Printing Company, Omaha; *Republican* job office, Denver, and Kelly & Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE Houston Printing and Publishing Company has been incorporated at Cincinnati; capital stock, \$50,000. The incorporators are Peter M. Bigney, Daniel Stout, Thomas Gibson, Thomas J. Peale and George P. Houston.

MR. R. O. BOYD, western manager of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, has purchased a half interest in the roller making establishment of Mr. James M. Culver, Denver. They ought to make a good team, and we expect they will.

THE Lynn newspapers have recovered in a measure from their recent scorching, and are more wide awake than ever in their new dresses of type from the Boston foundries. Some have found temporary accommodations while awaiting the completion of new buildings.

THE junior member of the firm of Ford & Rich, Portland, Maine, has recently purchased, in Boston, material for a new office at Bangor, which he will conduct personally, his son assuming his duties at the Portland office. Bangor is a growing, bustling place, and Mr. Rich will undoubtedly find it a profitable field.

THE firm of Butterfield & Gordon, Lowell, Massachusetts, has been dissolved, Mr. A. D. Gordon retiring. The business will be continued by the Butterfield Printing and Binding Company, with Mr. E. G. Butterfield as manager. A commodious new office has been secured, and extensive additions have been made to the plant, including a Campbell press and Golding & Co's cabinets.

THE Star Printing Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, whose office was entirely destroyed in the great fire which swept that city in November, have purchased a complete new plant and resumed business in temporary quarters on Market street, while awaiting the completion of a 50 by 80 foot building on Suffolk street, one floor of which they are to occupy. This concern has built up a large trade in special lines of shoe manufacturers' printing, doing their work rapidly and cheaply by means of patented machinery of their own invention.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

FIVE thousand dollars have been subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, Oregon, toward starting a paper mill there.

THE Combined Locks Paper Mill, at Appleton, Wisconsin, has fifteen grinders, and is turning out 1,500 bundles of pulp daily.

THE new mill at Hartford City, Indiana, is to be run as a manila mill, and it is reported that no strawboard plant will be erected.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, has been awarded the medal for superiority by the American Institute of New York, for its linen ledger papers.

W. H. LYONS & Co. are about to engage in business as dealers in paper, stationery and printers' supplies, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Lyons was formerly connected with the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company.

A COMPANY for the purpose of manufacturing blank books, envelopes and all grades of fancy stationery is being organized at Mount Holly Springs, Pennsylvania. The capital stock is \$10,000, and a considerable portion of this has already been subscribed.

THE *Paper Mill* says: "It is conceded that, within two years at furthest, the United States will be able to produce all the wood pulp required here, including sulphite, when we shall cease to be

dependent on foreign manufacturers. Those engaged in the importation of pulp will then have an opportunity of becoming exporters, and it would be well for them to put their houses in order to suit the changed conditions."

THE Forest City Paper Company, of Rockford, Illinois, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are H. W. Price, C. L. Miller and G. O. Williams. This company will run the mills of the late A. W. Keeney Paper Company.

THE contract for the printing of the Baltimore School Board for one year from December 1, 1889, has been awarded to J. H. Medairy & Co., for \$2,331. The contract for furnishing the city for one year with stationery, blank books and printed matter has been awarded to J. W. C. Dulaney & Co.

TEXAS is beginning to loom up as a paper making state. There is talk of the erection of a paper mill at Tyler, and the definite announcement is made as well that Messrs. Kinke & Engelke, of Dallas, have received most of the machinery for a pulp mill, and that they will shortly begin to manufacture the crude paper material out of cotton-seed hulls.—*The Paper Mill*.

THE Omaha *Bee* says Beatrice, Nebraska, is to have a paper pulp mill. Arrangements have been completed for the manufacture of the pulp there, under a process recently invented by S. Fritch, of that place. The capacity of the mill will be ten tons daily, and the pulp, which is made from corn husks, and is said to make a superb quality of paper, is to be dried and baled for convenience in shipping.

A COMPANY, headed by ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, as president, has been formed under the name and title of "The Manufacturing Investment Company," whose object is to manufacture wood fiber, paper, etc., under the process invented by Prof. Alexander Mitchenbeck, of Vienna. The works will be erected in Maine, and business will be commenced next summer. The machinery for the mill, which is very elaborate, is now being built in Cleveland and Detroit, and will cost half a million of dollars. The capacity of the mill will be about one hundred tons a day. The company is backed with \$2,000,000 and has ample resources.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Keene (N. H.) *Observer* has been absorbed by the *Sentinel*.

THE Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram* has a libel suit for \$25,000 on its hands.

GRIFFIN, Georgia, is the only town in that state with two morning papers.

ALDERMAN JAMES TIERNEY has sued the Detroit *Evening News* for \$50,000 for libel.

THE *Argus and Spectator* at Newport, New Hampshire, has added another column.

THE Scranton (Pa.) *Times*, with J. C. Coon as editor-in-chief, has made its appearance.

THE *Advocate*, at Laconia, New Hampshire, has been enlarged and price increased to \$1 per year.

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin, will have a new literary and society paper, to be conducted by Mr. Paterick.

EXECUTION has been issued for \$8,000 against the Dickson Printing Company (Limited), Philadelphia.

THE *Monday Morning Herald* is a new paper at Topeka, Kansas, published by J. C. Thomas and M. R. Chester.

THE *Independent Statesman*, of Concord, New Hampshire, celebrated its sixty-seventh anniversary January 6.

THE St. Louis *Drovers' Journal* is a new daily paper, to begin publication at the stock yards in East St. Louis.

THE December (1889) issue of the *Union Printer*, consisting of twenty pages and cover, is a very creditable one.

THE *Sanitary Volunteer*, a monthly, issued by Dr. Irving A. Watson, secretary of the American Public Health Association at Concord, New Hampshire, has suspended, owing to other duties of

the editor, who is also secretary of the State Board of Health of New Hampshire.

THE *Sourhantag*, the only Armenian newspaper in the United States, is published in West Hoboken, New Jersey.

THE *Arena* is the name of a new Boston monthly review. The second number (January) shows unusual excellence.

THE Providence *Evening Call*, the paper published by Typographical Union No. 33, has been enlarged and improved.

THEODORE WILSON, who brought a libel suit for \$3,000 against the New Jersey *Standard*, at Red Bank, got 6 cents damages.

THE Baltimore *Morning Herald* celebrated New Year's Day by issuing an 8-page sheet (for the occasion only) and all for 1 cent.

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky, has two new papers, the *Clipper*, issued by Clarence Brough, and the *Rustler*, issued by W. A. Kennedy.

DR. JOHN D. WOODS, ex-public printer and binder, and Mr. E. G. Logan are said to be arranging to start a newspaper in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

THE *Graphic* newspaper has been sold to satisfy a mortgage held by the American Loan and Trust Company, and the entire plant brought \$5,000.

THERE is talk of a new republican afternoon paper being established in Indianapolis. The democrats also contemplate the issuing of a new daily.

THE Lynn (Mass.) *Morning News* and *Sunday News* are no more. They were short-lived, and their untimely demise is ascribed to an unappreciative public and lack of funds.

A NEW republican daily, with Mr. G. A. Salisbury as editor and manager, is among the possibilities for Fall River, Massachusetts. The paper will be owned by a stock company.

Pacific Coast Eight-Hour Herald is the name of a neatly printed and ably edited weekly, published in San Francisco, devoted, as its name implies, to the establishment of the eight-hour system.

THE January issue of the *Northwestern Printer*, published at St. Paul, is a very creditable number, and contains a full-page portrait of Major F. Newson, one of the best known journalists in the country.

MESSRS. F. B. & F. P. GOSS, of Barnstable, are to begin the publication of the Hyannis *Patriot* at Hyannis, Massachusetts, on January 14. The paper will be issued from a new and well-equipped office.

A COMPANY with a capital of £100,000 has purchased *Galignani's Messenger* and several other English prints in Paris and Nice. The acquisitions in the latter place are to be merged with the *International Times*.

THE St. Louis *Republic* has perfected arrangements for the publishing of a daily paper at Dallas, Texas. The citizens of Dallas subscribed \$100,000 and the *Republic* a similar amount to the new stock company.

THE Camden (N. J.) *Morning News* has celebrated its first anniversary at its new office. The proprietors held an informal reception, and a collation was served to invited newspaper men and Camden business men.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of George W. Childs' ownership of the Philadelphia *Ledger* was celebrated by a public reception to the editor-in-chief, William V. MacKeen, who has had charge of the paper for a quarter of a century.

Kate Field's Washington is the name of a new paper, whose first number appears with the date line January 1, 1890. It is calculated to be a "national independent series," and is promised to appear every Wednesday. It is published at Washington, D. C.

WE have received the initial number of the *Great Salt Laker*, a monthly publication of sixteen pages, published at Salt Lake City, and edited by Mr. Frank P. Beslin, a gentleman well known to a large number of THE INLAND PRINTER'S readers by specimens

of his work heretofore published in its columns. Though totally blind, Mr. Beslin is an expert workman, and judging from the contents of the issue now before us, is an editor of no mean ability.

A SUBSCRIBER to the Nyack (N. Y.) *Journal*, wrote asking the editor of that paper to publish the ten commandments. The editor refused the request, on the ground that some reader might take their insertion as an intended personal dig, and stop the paper.

THE holiday edition of the Red Oak (Iowa) *Express* is a beauty. It consists of sixteen pages, beautifully illustrated, containing views of the several public buildings in that progressive town, as also portraits and biographical sketches of its leading citizens. It is certainly a credit to its publishers.

WE are requested to state, by those who are in a position to know, that a paragraph which appeared in the Lowell correspondence of the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, regarding the success of the *Daily News* of that city, is misleading, and that it is established on a sound financial basis. We make the correction with pleasure.

Public Service is the title of the last new craft launched upon the troubled seas of New York journalism. It is a bright, well-printed 16-page quarto, devoted, as its title indicates, to the public service in city, state and nation. Its writers evidently know what they are writing about, and handle their subjects with a dash and independence which bid fair to make the periodical one of general interest.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

The following letter explains itself. To be forewarned is to be forearmed:

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
160 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, January 4, 1889.

To the Editor: A party by the name of F. C. Taylor has been traveling all over the country selling some sort of chromatic attachment for printing presses, and representing that he is connected with this company. He has our name on his card as his New York address, and directs his customers to write to us for various materials necessary to enable them to work the color printing, the right to use which he sells. This Mr. Taylor is an entire stranger to us; we have never seen him, and know nothing about him; and in so far as his having any connection whatsoever with us, he is a fraud.

Will you kindly publish a notice in your paper, based on the above facts, and give it as much prominence as you can, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

OGDEN BROWER.

PRINTERS, KEEP UP YOUR PRICES!

Every printer who hopes to be successful financially, must carefully calculate to make a reasonable profit on every job he turns out. This must not be guesswork, but positive knowledge. The cost of rent, the paper, the typesetting, the proofreading, the ink, the presswork, must all be closely scanned and then the work must be dispatched as soon as possible. Competition in the way of cutting prices below living rates, will end in ruin. Put your prices to the public so that this end can be averted, and do not seek to reach the result by lowering the wages of your compositors or pressmen. Fifty cents or one dollar more on a job to the public is but little individually, but to you collectively it is a good deal. The printer who, in his eagerness, seeks to get a job below cost, injures himself and every member of the craft, and if this course is persisted in, bankruptcy must follow. Unite upon a scale of paying prices, and then let all maintain that scale. Most of our employing printers are young men. Will they take our advice, or will they wait until disaster overtakes them? Gentlemen of the craft, pause and think! — *Northwestern Printer*.



PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

OUT FOR AN AIRING.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The prospects of a large holiday trade with the printers is not very good, and is not nearly what is generally expected at this season of the year. In this territory the New Year card business is surely on the decline. The use of the finely executed calling card for the first day in the year is far from being as extensive as a year or so previous.

It is a noticeable feature of the trade in St. Louis at the present time that there are an unusually large number of presses being put into the offices. There are both large cylinder presses and also platen jobbers being added in profusion to the offices.

The weather has been so very mild for this time of the year that it has seemed to give a great many of the St. Louis printers the moving fever. We note the following changes as being among the numerous ones made: Noble & Curran, from the corner of Third and Locust streets to the building formerly occupied by S. F. Myerson, 412 North Third; Smith & Owens Printing Company, from the quarters on Third street which had been occupied by them for so long, to the building, 314 Locust street, which they recently purchased and especially fitted up for their large and increasing business; Gus Frey, from 318 North Third street to 306 North Third street, to the rear of which building he has erected a new and commodious pressroom.

The Frey Stationery Company has recently been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and the following officers elected: President, Gus Frey; vice-president, S. F. Brearley; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Brandewiede. This firm has absorbed the blank book business and plant of Gus Frey, and the printing business and plant of S. F. Brearley & Co., and a new and complete lithograph plant has been added. We bespeak for them abundant success.

The J. E. Mangan Printing Company has recently filed articles of incorporation, with a stated capital stock of \$16,000. We have been unable to ascertain the names of the officers of the new corporation. It is to succeed the firm of J. E. Mangan & Co., and is to do a general printing and publishing business.

On the morning of December 20, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, fire destroyed several buildings in the center of the printing business in St. Louis, at the corner of Third street and Locust. The fire originated in the large six-story building known as the Guernsey building, situated at the southwest corner of the above named streets, and which was occupied by a number of firms, principal among whom was the Commercial Printing Company, occupying two whole floors; Gane Brothers, bookbinders' supplies, on the first floor, and Fred M. Flammger, on the third floor, where he conducted an extensive bookbinding business. The building, with the entire contents, was totally destroyed, and the wall in falling caused a very large amount of damage to the surrounding property, as the other buildings in the immediate neighborhood were mostly two and three story edifices. The result when the walls fell was disastrous in the extreme, as the heavy masonry crushed through the roofs as if they were so much paper, and the large amount of water that it was necessary to pour upon the burning pile completed the ruin. The building immediately to the south of the Guernsey, occupied on the lower floors by bankers and insurance agents, and on the upper ones by Gerritzen, Bowman & Co., bookbinders, and by Robertson & Co., printers, was also completely destroyed by the falling upon it of the walls of the taller building, and by fire and water. To the south of this building, and separated from it by a ten-foot alley, was the large new building of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, which several times caught fire but was saved by the efforts of the firemen from the general wreck, with only a slight damage by water to some finished stock on the top floor. To the west of the burned building was situated the buildings of the Smith & Owens Printing Company, who had only become well settled in their new building, and that of A. De Bolt & Co. Both these were damaged quite extensively by falling walls and water. To the north across Locust street was the building containing S. F. Myerson and A. C. Clayton & Son. All suffered more or

less by fire and water. Diagonally across the corner is the building of the Parker, Ritter, Nichols Stationery Company, who do a general stationery and printing business. They suffered a small loss in the basement, where an incipient blaze was started by some unknown means, but was immediately extinguished with a slight damage to paper stock. This is the most destructive fire for the printing business that has occurred for many years in the city. The losses and insurance is given as follows: Loss on the Guernsey building, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000. The Commercial Printing Company's loss is \$25,000, with \$15,000 insurance. F. Flammger & Co. lose \$5,000, insured for \$3,000. Gane Brothers sustain a loss of \$15,000, with an insurance of \$12,000. Gerritzen, Bowman & Co., loss \$2,000, insured for \$1,000. Robertson & Co. lose \$2,000, insurance \$800. A. De Bolt & Co., loss, \$2,000; insured for \$1,600. Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company presented the firemen with a check for \$100 the next morning after the fire, in consideration of the exertions expended by them to save the printing company's building.

We hear it rumored that the *Journal* of East St. Louis will begin the issuing of a daily edition soon. We wish them abundant success.

Mr. A. S. Ferguson, late of the *Globe-Democrat* force, has recently associated himself with a gentleman in Jefferson City, and they will conduct a job printing business in that city.

A new member in the field of journalism in St. Louis is styled the *St. Louis Life*, and it is a humorous illustrated weekly modeled after the style of the *New York Life*. It carries the name of Mrs. S. A. Moore as editor, and is a bright, crisp periodical. Here is "life" to it.

THE PRINCESS.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

SHANER & KNAUER, Atlantic City, New Jersey, business card for 1890, handsomely embossed.

ROSENAU & NEWCOMER, Baltimore, Maryland, exceedingly neat business card and folder; unpretentious, yet effective.

FINLEY & HAWLEY, Santa Rosa, California, business folder in red, blue and gold, nicely proportioned and attractive in appearance.

REPUBLICAN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Emporia, Kansas, "Fifth Annual Report of the Emporia Public Schools," a well-printed pamphlet of 74 pages.

BRICK CITY PRINTING COMPANY, Ocala, Florida, business card in colors, the tints of which, however, are so positive that they materially detract from its merits. There is also too much sameness about it.

ROBERT W. HART, Kansas City, Missouri, unique and attractive business card, embossed and in colors, tied at each end with silken cord. The design is a very neat one, and the features stand well out; but why the name of the city should be left off is something we cannot explain.

FOSTER, ROE & CRONE, Chicago, a bunch of truly artistic specimens, most of them in colors; every one of which bears the impress of a master hand. In design, composition and presswork, they are worth studying, and the applicants who are fortunate enough to receive some of them will draw a prize.

LEROY S. ATWOOD, Stockton, California, an assortment of general commercial work, exceedingly well executed; a number of the designs are unique and original, and produce a very pleasing effect. The colored specimens are especially worthy of commendation, the register and presswork being well-nigh perfect.

SAWYER & WOODARD, Osage, Iowa, a number of samples, such as letter and bill heads, programmes, business cards, etc., which ought to be, and doubtless are, appreciated by their customers. While embellishments are liberally used, there is no *overdoing*, a point from which many of our specimen senders can take a useful hint.

THE Scovill & Adams Company, New York, "The American Annual of Photography and Photographic Times Almanac for

1890," an interesting work of 337 pages, profusely illustrated, the execution of which is first class, and a veritable encyclopedia on account of the valuable information contained therein. The various processes connected with the art of photography, etc., are explained at length, so much so as to make it an indispensable to everyone interested in the science.

ALSO, from E. P. Morse Company, Palmer, Mass.; H. E. Rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.; Blizzard & Co., Toronto, Canada, attractive business circular; the Colt Printing and Publishing Company, Paterson, N. J., business card in colors; business card of F. W. Thomas, Toledo, Ohio, plain, neat and attractive; Toledo *Blade's* Carriers' New Year's Address for 1890; Robinson & Stephenson, Boston, Mass.; Wright, the Printer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia, a neat and novel business circular in colors; Thad B. Mead, New York; Commercial Printing Company, Elgin, Ill., neat Christmas card on crinoline board; W. E. Patterson, North Adams, Mass.; J. H. Hodder & Co., Aurora, Ill.; Daniel A. Chambon, Valencia, Venezuela, S. A.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

CONCORD, New Hampshire, has eight printing offices to about 13,000 population.

BOSTON Typographical Union will give a ball at Music Hall on the evening of February 6.

THE Blanchard China Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, do their own printing.

BALTIMORE Typographical Union is still wrestling with the formulation of a new constitution.

THERE are several negro printers in the government office at Washington, one of whom is said to be a very swift and accurate tabular hand.

MR. J. F. COTTER, an old Boston printer, died on December 20. He was at one time foreman for Mr. John H. Eastburn, city printer for twenty-seven years, and succeeded to his business.

THE subs of Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, have nominated William F. Wetzel as a delegate from among their number to represent their interests at the Atlanta convention, in June, 1890.

THE *Printers' Journal*, of St. Louis, the organ of Typographical Union No. 8, is a clean, neatly printed, ably edited and newsy journal. THE INLAND PRINTER earnestly wishes it abundant success.

THE reception recently held at the West End Hotel, Minneapolis, for the benefit of the families of those who lost their lives in the *Tribune* fire, netted about \$5,000. Governor Merriam sent his check for \$100.

THE office of the secretary, hall and call room of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, have been removed to Typographical Hall, 724 Washington street. Office hours are from 12:30 to 2 P. M., and from 4:30 to 5 P. M.

THE German Typographical Union of Detroit has adopted a new scale of prices, which went into effect January 1, which is an advance of ten per cent and which provides for nine hours' work until May 1, 1890, after which only eight hours will be worked.

THE offices of the San Francisco union have been removed from 606 to 509 Montgomery street. The idea of the change is to fit up a reading and waiting room for the members of the union. Telephone connection with all the printing offices will be made, and henceforth employers desiring help can secure the same by communicating with the headquarters.—*Union Printer*.

THE newsroom of the *Morning Journal* has a positive phenomenon in a one-armed typesetter named Mortimer, who comes from Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He sets matter with astonishing rapidity, some nights getting up strings of 11,000 and 12,000. He empties a stickful of type by a novel device of his own in the shape of a brass rule slightly bent in the middle.—*The Union Printer*.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE newspaper men of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, are about to form a press club.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, has been made an honorary member of the New York Press Club.

VOLUNTARY subscriptions from sympathetic fellow members of the New York Press Club, added to the proceeds of a recent theatrical benefit, have interposed nearly \$5,000 between poverty and Marvin R. Clark, a blind journalist.

MR. JOHN M. DOANE, the genial and efficient corresponding editor of the National Editorial Association, has resigned his position to become secretary and treasurer of the Shaker and Soap Company, of Columbus, Ohio. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him abundant success in his new field of labor.

THE annual winter business meeting of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association will be held at St. Paul on Tuesday, February 12. Besides electing officers for the ensuing year, topics of general interest will be discussed and addresses delivered by two or more prominent metropolitan journalists.

THE New England Women's Press Association has held its regular meeting at the Parker House, Boston, Mrs. Sallie Joy White in the chair. An interesting paper on "Newspaper English," was read by Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, which was followed by a lively discussion. Vocal music was contributed, and "high tea" was served at 6 o'clock.

AT a late meeting of the Massachusetts Suburban Press Association a committee was chosen to labor with the legislature this winter for a change in the law of libel. Under the prevailing law any malicious or evil-minded person can put a newspaper editor or other person to great annoyance and expense by making a charge of libel when he has no idea of substantiating it or even attempting to prove the truth of his charge.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held at Peoria, Illinois, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 18, 19 and 20, 1890. A very interesting programme, commemorative of twenty-five years of journalism in Illinois, will be presented. At the close of the meeting members of the association will go on an excursion to the City of Mexico, leaving Peoria on Friday morning, February 21, returning in two weeks from that time. By unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, none but members of the association will be allowed to accompany the excursion. Persons may become members of the association by complying with the constitution, as follows:

SECTION 1. The membership of this association shall be confined to bona fide editors or publishers of newspapers in the State of Illinois, issued as often as once a week, of general circulation * *

SEC. 3. Application for membership shall be made only at the annual meeting. Such application shall be made to the secretary in writing, giving two members as reference * *

SEC. 4. The membership fee shall be \$3, exclusive of the dues, which shall be \$2 for each year. The membership fee must accompany the application.

Persons desiring to become members will be furnished blank applications by the secretary. The total expense of the excursion is estimated at \$50, covering railroad fare, berth in Pullman car, board and expense of guides and interpreters. Members intending to go on the excursion must notify the secretary not later than February 3, sending guarantee fund of \$20 with application.

E. B. FLETCHER, *Secretary*.

Morris, Illinois, December 30, 1889.

THE question of copyright was one of the subjects of discussion at the international congress of South American states, held at Montevideo. The representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic came to an agreement which has for its chief provision that the countries agreeing to the treaty shall grant the author of a work of literature or art the same rights as he receives in the country in which the first publication of his work takes place.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ADD a little gold size to ink for printing on highly glazed or enameled surfaces, and the color will not rub off when dry.

AN illustrated "Handbook of Amherst College" will soon be published. The volume will be divided into three parts, covering one hundred and twenty-eight pages.

DURING the first week in December, Jules Flury Husson, otherwise known as "Champblury," died in France. He was a journalist and author of many popular volumes.

A MAZARIN bible valued at \$25,000, and a copy of the first book issued from the Caxton Press, have been sent from London to New York to tempt wealthy American collectors.

AN edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," to be published in this country, is a reduction to 16mo size of the edition that was illustrated by Maurice Leloir, with twelve full-page etchings and many text illustrations.

MESSRS. ROBSON & KERSLAKE, 23 Coventry street, Haymarket, London, W., advertise the first edition (1766), in two volumes, small 8vo, of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." All they ask for it is £75, or about \$365 in American currency.

MASSACHUSETTS has 216 free town libraries, which contain an aggregate of a quarter *billion* volumes! There are 353 other libraries in that state, with an aggregate number of books less by 700,000 than the grand total in the 216 free libraries.

THE Pratt & Whitney Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, has made one of its little envelope machines for an English concern. It has a capacity to make, print and gum 90,000 envelopes a day, count them into packages of twenty-five, and put the band around them.

A GOOD drier for poster inks may be made as follows: Spirits of turpentine, one quart; balsam copaiba, six ounces. Brightens the ink, makes it work freely and dry quickly, when added in sufficient quantity to reduce it to the proper consistency for working.

THE following is said to be an excellent composition with which to clean printers' rollers: Two pounds washing soda (bruised), two ounces common table salt, mixed in three gallons soft water, the whole being well stirred. When settled, pour off the liquid for use. It is ready for use in an hour.

ONE who knows him well, says that Dr. Equintino Bocayuva is the most elegant writer of the Brazilian press, and a partisan for many years of the republican institution, but is more of a theorist than a practical executive. Bocayuva is prominent in the new government of the United States of Brazil.

EVERY printer has often been vexed of soul in trying to cut paper into three or five equal parts. If he will simply roll the paper into a scroll until the ends meet twice, then mark the junction point with finger nail or pencil, the sheet will be divided into three parts. If one-fifth is desired, roll the paper four times.—*Pointers*.

A NEW French invention, the thermographic press, is made for printing on wood by means of hot type. As neat an impression is claimed as is obtained in lithography, and by the use of a specially prepared ink it is said that cold type may be used with equally good effect. Its speed is four hundred impressions an hour on flat wood.—*American Analyst*.

THE largest lithographic stone ever sold from the Solenhofen lithographic stone quarries has been just sold by E. Daeschler, in Solenhofen, Bavaria, to the firm of Culliford & Sons, in London, England. The stone is exactly 96 by 72 inches, or 243½ by 182½ centimeters, in size. The mammoth press built for this size of stone is from W. Grieves, in Leeds, England.

ON the evening of December 14, 1889, the Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association of New York City gave its fourth annual banquet. Covers were laid for fifty. Promptly at 8 o'clock President James H. Ferguson made the opening address. He spoke of the good work the organization had accomplished.

An excellent menu had been prepared, and the dinner was freely interspersed with speeches, songs and recitations. Among the guests from other cities were William Mershon, of Rahway, New Jersey; William Griswold, of Meriden, Connecticut, and William H. Lockwood, of Hartford.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company has issued a neat little diary, the paper in which is the Standard linen ledger manufactured at its mill at Adams, Massachusetts. There are spaces for memoranda for each day of the month, and on one page are to be found the names, sizes and weights of Standard linen ledger papers. This diary will be sent to anyone on application.

TO PREVENT gold leaf or bronze adhering to the surface beyond the outline of the sizing, pounce the whole of the surface after sizing with whiting, or lay on with a soft brush whiting mixed with water, brushing off the superfluous powder when the water has evaporated. The varnish or gold size may be distinctly seen over this whitish ground as the striping progresses.—*American Stationer*

A DAILY newspaper is authority for the statement that Edward Lloyd, the proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, London, not only makes the paper on which he prints his news, but also grows the grass from which the paper is made. The visitor to his office is shown a large photograph of his Algerian farm, with laborers busy gathering and packing esparto for his paper mills at Bow.

THE Newport, New York, correspondent of the *Little Falls Journal* says: "Mr. Fred G. Willard has lately filed a caveat at the patent office at Washington for his tapeless delivery for cylinder printing presses. The function of this device, which is very simple and easy of construction, is to effect the delivery of the printed sheets without the use of tapes, which in ordinary cylinder presses encircle the cylinder and often become loose or run off the guide wheels onto the type or inking rollers and occasion a great deal of delay and annoyance. This invention is entirely separate from his former one of a device for printing several colors from one form, and, in our opinion, is fully as valuable, and will be greatly appreciated by the whole printing fraternity."

PLENTY OF SLUGS.

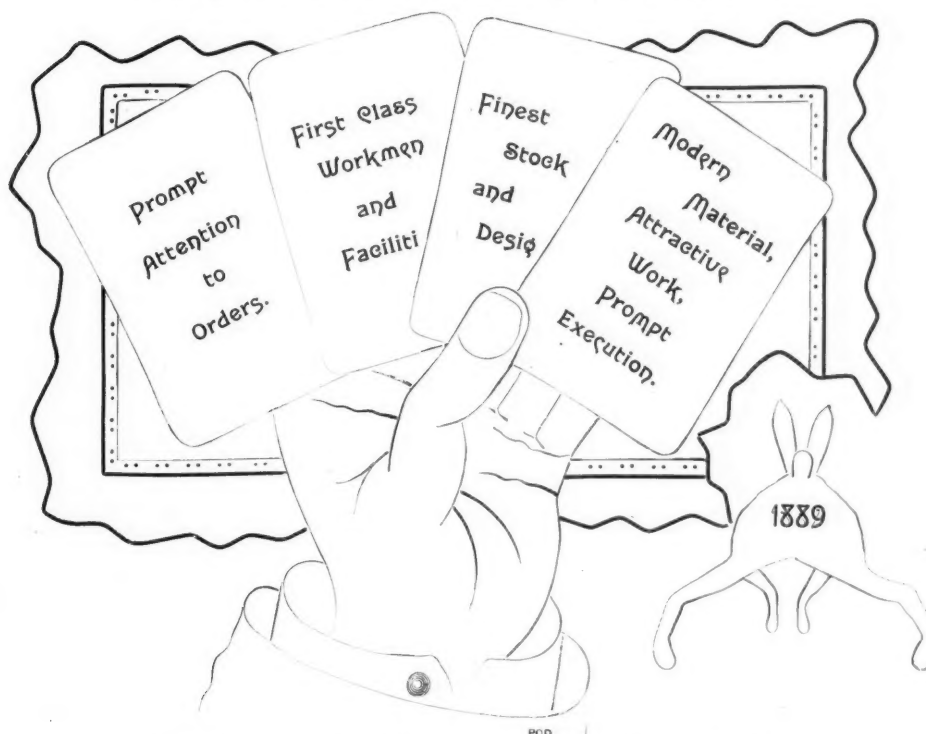
ONE of the striking features that mark the difference between the job printing of today and the sort of printing it has superseded, is the amplitude of space or "air," about the type lines and the rule forms. Jobs are no longer crowded up by the use of as big type as can be got into a given space, nor the leads of such long measures as to leave scarcely any margin on the paper. A commercial circular no longer reminds one of the old circus or theater handbill, and even show printing has undergone a great change toward elegance of appearance. As for illuminated theatrical work, we have more than once said that America sets the pace for the entire world in this class of jobs, as in all other printing.

Under the new conditions, the use of leads has become almost secondary to the use of slugs and quotations, and especially slugs; yet few offices are furnished with anything like an adequate supply of them, because, while the foreman may realize their value, the employer does not. The truth is, there are too many leads used in jobwork. The legitimate purpose of leads is for the opening of reading matter; they should never be used in jobwork, save where slugs cannot go. Whenever they are wrongly used, the compositor wastes his and his employer's time, for it takes longer to put in three leads than a nonpareil slug, not counting the weakness of loose leads compared with the strength and rigidity of the solid slug. This error is still more glaring when six leads are used instead of a pica slug. The leads bend and slip and break, besides taking longer time to adjust.

Those who use slugs, and have plenty of them, cannot understand how any printer can think of using leads where slugs will go, or that any argument is necessary to convince him of the latter's value; but all men are not alike. Some are progressive and others not.—*Art Printer*.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.

THE WINNING HAND FOR 1890



PCD
HEAD OF CALENDAR—BY MARSHALL PRINTING CO., MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

THE BRITISH TYPOGRAPHIA.

A couple of years ago a number of gentlemen connected with the various departments of printing formed themselves into an association under the style of "The British Typographia," with the object of effecting the artistic and technical advancement of the members of the craft. This end is sought to be attained by the establishment of new and the strengthening of existing courses of technical instruction and examinations, both practical and theoretical, in technical subjects, and, if possible, by the granting of certificates of proficiency by the association. The association now numbers about one thousand members, with branches at Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, York, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and upward of three hundred students are attending its technical classes, two hundred of these being in the metropolis. It was decided recently to form a metropolitan branch of the association in London, and at a meeting held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, this branch was formally inaugurated. Mr. Henry H. Bemrose, the president of the association, was to have occupied the chair, but in his unavoidable absence the meeting was presided over by Mr. James McAllen, who, in the course of his address, said that it was to the disgrace of London that some of the worst printing done in the country was turned out by it. (Mr. Drummond, in answer to this, said that if the worst printing was turned out of the metropolis so also was the best.) That meant that those engaged in doing it were not getting proper wages, as any man who had been properly educated and learned his business could always command fair wages. It was estimated that there were about 12,000 compositors in London, and between 4,000 and 5,000 apprentices; but in consequence of the manner in which the work was subdivided a very large proportion of the latter class could not, however they might try, learn their business properly; while some employers did not seem to recognize any obligation on their part to teach the apprentices. Some people he knew held the opinion that such teaching should be compulsory, but without going into that question he expressed the conviction that it would be to the interest of employers, men and apprentices alike, to make the Typographia as strong and as powerful as possible. No question of trades unionism or wages was involved; in fact, they had on the council Mr. Drummond, the secretary of the London Society of Compositors, and representatives of several non-society houses. Mr. G. W. Jones, to whom the original formation of the association is due, then delivered an address, in the course of which he explained the ways and means by which the association was endeavoring and hoped to carry out its object of improving and benefiting the technical and artistic faculties of those connected with the craft of printing, and of bringing them into closer contact and communion, and knowledge of each other. As an instance of the want of technical knowledge of the craft he instanced a case in which from one house in London about one hundred and fifty apprentices would shortly be turned out after completing their time—after having simply learned to do bookwork, and would thus help to increase the difficulties which already existed in that department, whereas, the market for thoroughly trained and artistic printers was far from overcrowded. He concluded by moving a resolution expressing approval of the aims and objects of the Typographia, and approving of the formation of a London branch. Mr. C. J. Pain seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Drummond and carried unanimously. Mr. E. R. Alexander, Mr. Gill (Miller & Richards) and Mr. A. O. Arnold Foster (Cassell's) spoke in favor of the Typographia. A number of names of those desiring membership were handed in, in addition to the two hundred or so which had previously been received, and a committee for the branch appointed.

THE government printing office of Russia, at St. Petersburg, has just ordered sixteen new power presses from the factory of Koenig & Bauer, of which ten are to print in two colors. This office now possesses no less than one hundred and twenty presses made by this firm.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, time; job printers, \$15 per week. Bookwork has been very brisk the past month, and bids fair to run the same this month; jobwork fair, and news good.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. A number of the printers of this city are at present very sick with severe colds and la grippe.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. New quarters, finest in the country. Union will give a grand ball about February 14. Ex-delegate Holland died December 26; buried Sunday, December 29; largest funeral any printer ever had in Boston.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Work has been good on the papers lately, and subs are in demand. No. 98 will send a delegate to the New York State Branch American Federation of Labor on January 28.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, depressed; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Territorial legislature meets this month, which will employ nearly all idle men in the city. Work is better on newspapers at present than for some time.

Cleveland, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Cleveland Printing Co., one of the largest job offices in the city, prints the Brotherhood of Engineers' *Journal*; will become a union shop February 1.

Columbus, Ohio.—State of trade, brightening; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. The General Assembly will convene January 6, which will naturally brighten business in newspaper circles, and cause the dailies to put on one or two extra cases each, thus giving all the compositors in the city employment during the session. There is no demand for printers, but all seem to be employed.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. James Woodrow & Co. have been awarded the contract for state printing for two years from about January 1, 1890.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good till spring; composition on evening paper, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Frank E. Doyen, lately of the *Patriot* office, has gone into business for himself. He is well known and popular, and will succeed.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, not so bright and promising as early in December; the Christian Publishing House and the United Brethren Book Concern appear lively enough, but job offices are dull; prospects, do not look so encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Mr. H. H. Weakly, a gentleman well and favorably known in Dayton business circles, has succeeded Mr. Wendell as president and general manager of the *Evening Herald*, and has made a number of decided improvements in that paper. The *Evening News* and *Morning Democrat*, now under one management, will move into their new quarters on Second street, between Main and Jefferson, some time this month, and will then appear in an entire new outfit. There are a number of idle printers in the city; tourists will find work dull herefor the present.

Des Moines, Iowa.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work has been exceptionally good, and looks as if it will continue to be so for the next three months.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, first-class; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The *Tribune* here is sold to Messrs. Mitchell & Chipman, who have added two or three extra cases to regular force, and improved the paper very much. The *Herald*, the only evening paper in town, has added two more cases to their force.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50.

Fort Worth, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents, per week, \$18; job printers, per week, \$18. For the last two months printing in Fort Worth has been lively, both in job lines and morning work—the *Gazette* publishing a seven-day, seven-column paper, from sixteen to twenty-four pages on Sunday, which continues; no scarcity of printers, however; a great many tourists are passing in all directions. Success to THE INLAND PRINTER.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, rather more so; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. During the holidays good trade; but trade is sure to be very dull until spring.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14. With the exception of Rookus, the railroad printer, and H. K. Dean, State Masonic printer, the job offices in this city have practically nothing to do. The newspaper offices are crowded with subs from job offices.

Harrisburg, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$12. There is just about enough work here now to keep all the resident printers and a few strangers busy. Every man who really wants work is employed at present.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—State of trade, middling; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, per week, \$8; evening papers, per week, \$6 and \$7; bookwork, 18 and 20 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$11. This city is more than overrun in the printing line, having one morning and two afternoon dailies, and three weeklies; telegraph and miscellaneous matter all plates; composition by girls mostly.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18; foremen, \$22.50. Election of officers yesterday: F. M. Walker, president; J. C. McInerney, vice-president; J. S. Swope, secretary-treasurer; W. J. Kohlhauff, E. Pfeiffer, J. H. Brown, executive board; W. J. More, sergeant-at-arms. There are enough artists here to supply the demand.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, \$12 per week, or 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. C. F. Wasson, formerly on the *Patriot*, has accepted the position of city editor of the *Citizen*. C. J. Van Every, of the *Citizen*, was married, December 31, to Miss Caro Van Fleet.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, most job offices working overtime; newspaper and bookwork fair; the two papers are not run by union hands; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. No. 162 is to have a banquet on the 25th inst., their seventh anniversary. Our union averages nineteen the year round, but we hope to triple soon.

Jefferson City, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor for the spring; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$16.50 per week, or 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. On January 17, No. 119 will commemorate Benjamin Franklin's birthday by a grand ball, the proceeds of which will be donated to the fund to erect a printers' home at Colorado Springs. The elegant souvenir programmes were executed by Ferguson & Mayer, and are of beautiful design.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The job offices are running light, and the newspapers are crowded with idle subs. The papers are all much leaner than a year ago. They have bought lean type, run in matter, cut out leads, etc., until an advance of 5 cents a 1,000 would hardly bring bills up to the old standard. The union has in hand a revision of the scale, and may stiffen prices.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Keokuk Union, No. 68, elected the following officers Sunday, December 19: President, W. E. Strimbachs; vice-president, Charles Holmes; recording secretary, Joe Bishop; financial and corresponding secretary, Joe F. Lutz; treasurer, Wm. Perdew; executive committee, F. J. Martin, E. Van Dorn, A. J. Chamberlain.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Work is looking up some, and when spring opens out we expect to see trade considerably improved.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, continues dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, \$18; job printers, per week, \$18.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$21. Business is very good for the present; good men can get \$18, but there is little demand for tramps.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Montreal, P. Q.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. *Boiler plate matter* appears in the Saturday issues of the *Herald*. Matter now before the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union for consideration. Traveling compositors would do well to bear this in mind. Many cases of la grippe in all the offices. Temperature 23 below zero.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, unquestionably quiet; prospects not alluring, as the season is too far advanced to expect much, but it is to be

hoped something may turn up; prices of composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Tourists would do well to keep clear of this city, as work is not to be had, and a large number waiting in expectation.

Ogden, Utah.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Job offices fairly busy. Very little bookwork at present. Enough subs to supply demand. Population about 12,000.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$21. Work here has been only moderate, with plenty of subs to supply all demands. Franks & Son's book and job office has been closed to union printers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Plenty of work and all the men necessary to do it.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; weekly and book work, 20 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12. It is understood one of our offices recently put in a bid for 100,000, one-sixteenth sheet, 24 by 36, 27 pounds, set in solid pica, both sides printed, for \$35. Comment unnecessary.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, a little encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21. Salt Lake Union promises to have an awakening of some kind or other in the immediate future, which, it is hoped, will prove beneficial to all concerned; but at present there are more men than positions.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21. There are more printers here than there is work for. Newspapers jeff on an average eleven cases a day.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$18. W. M. Bairman elected financial secretary at December meeting, vice Samuel Adams, resigned. Election of officers in February.

Sioux City, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$16. There is a rumor that a new democratic morning paper will be started here March 1, but I don't think there is much in the report, as the right kind of men are not at the head of it, but I hope it will prove true. The *Evening Times* has changed hands, and now runs eight cases instead of four.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15. The *Capital Idea*, a society paper formerly published by J. L. Pickering, has changed hands and name. The name has been abbreviated to the *Idea*, and it is now published by Van Fleet & Son, as a society and temperance sheet. Mr. Van Fleet has had experience in the same field previous to his advent in this city, having formerly published the *Lever* in Chicago.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, will probably be the same for some time; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. There are plenty of subs here at present; the job offices are having a fair run of work; three dailies are published here, "boiler-plate" being freely used on all of them.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, pretty fair; prospects, not as bright as the sun; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Subs in good demand, but as scarce as brownstone fronts on a prairie. THE INLAND PRINTER is highly commended by all who see it.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. New morning paper, the *Republican*, has started, with two cases; is union. Transients plentiful.

Trenton, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for the winter and early spring; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. There are more than enough printers to supply the demand at present. The union has decided to make a fight in the legislature this winter to have the contract printing bill repealed, and to that end have appointed a committee to act with the legislative committee of the State Federation of Trades.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, bang up; prospects, consoling; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. The beginning of the new year finds business in the town good, and a hopeful feeling prevails that the present condition of trade will continue.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Phalanx of one case per night running on the *Eagle*, and one case laid off of *Journal* last week. There is an unusually large number of subs on all the papers.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week,

\$12; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. While work is not plenty, there is sufficient to enable our "locals" to eke out a livelihood. Newspaper work is very poor; book and job offices are busy; with the opening of spring prospects may be brighter.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15; will average about \$12 per week. All the offices are doing pretty fair business, and everybody at work; that is, all those gentlemen that care about "keeping the wolf from the door." As a rule, the "brief stay" generally gets a little to do on papers. We held our first entertainment last month, and it was a success. It surprised us for our maiden effort. We also had the misfortune to lose by death Mr. Joseph B. Oakley, who died of apoplexy, in Greenfield. He was an ardent admirer and staunch promoter of everything pertaining to unionism. This makes our second death since the present organization was effected.

AFTER APPRENTICESHIP.

Most of the practical knowledge and experience which makes fine and expert workmen is obtained after apprenticeship days are over, and much of the incompetence now existing is due to a failure on the part of many to realize the importance of this fact. They seem to think that after they have worked at the trade for a certain number of years, and are able to earn journeymen's wages, there is no occasion for them to study existing facts any further or to form any new or original ideas of their own. They do not seem to see that every branch of the printer's art is continually changing. New material, new machinery, and new ideas are introduced in rapid succession. Change in style and appearance is the order of the day, and every change calls for a new thought on the part of the workmen. Every new face of type, border or ornament brought into an office must be studied and experimented with, if its full value is to be realized. In every piece of new machinery something will be found different from anything encountered before. In plain and ornamental composition, new styles and forms are being introduced almost daily, while old ones are being discarded or changed. In newspapers the range and extent of subjects treated are so great that it has become necessary for all practical workers upon them to spend considerable time and thought in keeping themselves posted, if they wish to perform their labors in an intelligent and acceptable manner. Sooner or later a general newspaper will be called upon to chronicle facts or events in every known science, art or trade, and in every department of political and social science and religious creeds. The days have gone by when half-made newspapers can flourish; and those who wish to work upon the ones that have the best standing, and that furnish the most profitable employment, must prepare themselves to do good work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

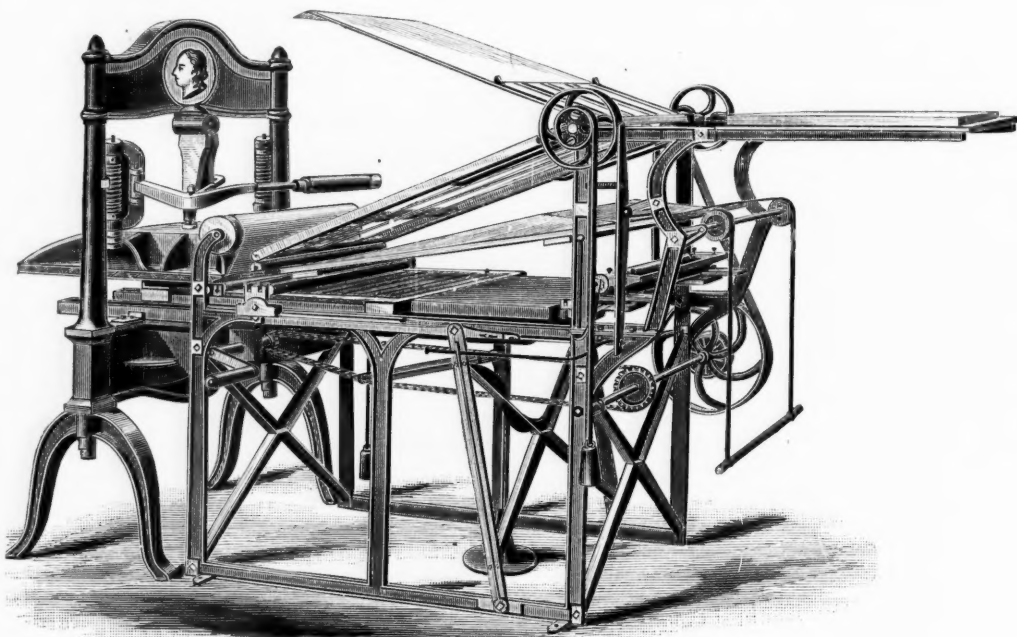
THE Photo-Engraving Company, 67-71 Park Place, New York, has just issued a handsomely executed catalogue of twenty-eight pages, containing specimens of plates turned out at that establishment by the various processes. It also contains a deal of valuable information to parties desirous of obtaining work, as to time, price, estimates, terms, etc.

A HANDY ATTACHMENT.

The attention of printers and publishers, and especially of those having large editions who are printing their papers on hand presses, is invited to Sehorn's patent automatic attachment, shown in cut herewith, for feeding, inking and delivering papers from the ordinary hand press.

The attachment is self-inking, the rollers inking both forms automatically after each impression, as the bed is being rotated, the ink being fed to the form rollers from an ink table, on which the ink is supplied by a fountain and feed roller, and is then distributed by angle rollers. The sheets may be fed either by the pressman or by a feeder standing on the opposite side of the press—when the latter is done the pressman has only to run the bed in, pull the lever and run the bed out; everything else being done automatically—even to the piling of the papers, which is neatly done on a receiving table, with the printed side up.

The speed is limited only by the ability of the pressman and the rapidity with which he chooses to operate the bed and impres-



sion lever, from 400 to 600 impressions per hour being a moderate average ordinarily attained.

The labor required to run a press with the attachment is but a trifle more than without it, the superior quality and increased quantity of the work performed with it in an equal time being a fourfold recompense for the little extra labor which is a matter of no little consideration in this competitive age. The register is equal to that of ordinary cylinder work, and the inking is far better than is generally done by hand.

This improvement is adapted to and works successfully with the Washington or Smith hand presses, or in connection with any hand press where the bed is operated by a rounce.

This attachment is manufactured by the St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis, Missouri, who will gladly answer all questions relating to prices, terms, etc. If you are interested write to them.

"THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER,"

A book of instructions in detail on job printing for beginners. Contents: Definitions of technical terms; names, sizes of type and the point system; selection of type; labor-saving material; arrangement of outfit, what is needed; laying type, "the lay of the case"; composition; spacing; making up; job composition; punctuation; tabular work; locking up; presswork, or how to make a form ready; overlaying and underlaying; causes of a bad impression; setting the guides; care of presses; care of rollers;

cleaning type; printing inks; color printing; mixture of colors; bronzing; imposition; making the margin; locking up book forms; about estimating; cost of presswork; table for estimating stock; sizes and weights of paper; specimens of artistic composition.

"The Young Job Printer" is an explicit course of instruction, laying bare the rudiments of job printing, and illustrating in many ways points in the trade which it would take an apprentice some years to acquire by actual experience, whereas, if he carefully studies them as they appear in the book, he will have a clear understanding of the proper use of printers' materials and be greatly enabled to use them intelligently.

No other book on this subject presents the real beneficial features *in detail* on job printing so plainly or combines in so condensed a form so much practical instruction.

The price, 50 cents, is so low that everyone can afford to have it at hand. The book itself is a handsome specimen of printing, and is a standing illustration of artistic workmanship. It contains specimen pages illustrating new ideas in the arrangement and combination of type faces, borders, ornaments, etc.; also diagrams for laying book and folding circular pages, tables for calculating stock, cost of presswork, and many other features of the trade which cannot be explained as well in any other way. Send 50 cents to Farmer, Little & Co., typefounders, 154 Monroe street, Chicago, or Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston, and they will furnish a copy.

IMPROVED KEYSTONE QUOIN.

The F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, 11 Spruce street, New York, have purchased the patent and entire interest of the Keystone Quoin, with the sole right to manufacture and sell the same in the United States and Canada. The reputation of this firm as manufacturers of printers' materials is well known, and it is needless to say that the Keystone Quoin, although having a good name already, will now be turned out in such a manner as to make it one of the best and most satisfactory quoins in the market. Whatever F. Wesel Manufacturing Company take hold of will be done in the best way. They have that reputation, and mean to sustain it. Notice their advertisement on page 355.

A NEW SIZE PEARL PRESS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, have recently brought out a new size of their popular Pearl press, which they denominate No. 5. It is the only press larger than an eighth medium built on the rocker principle. The size is 9 by 14 inches inside chase, and the press sells for \$180. It has all the excellent features of the smaller sizes and, in addition, possesses many new ones. There is nothing to interfere with sheets with wide margins; can be run at high speed by steam, and with the utmost ease by foot power; has throw-off, reversing disk, balanced treadle and roller drawer. The sales of this press are rapidly increasing, and the manufacturers are filling many orders for export. Notice advertisement on page 380 of this issue, and write for full description and terms.

EWING BROTHERS & CO.

This enterprising firm, whose works are located at Chelsea, Massachusetts, with office at 50 Oliver street, Boston, deal in printing presses, cutters and folding machines, and are the New England agents for the Dexter Folding Machines. They have recently put this folder in the following offices: *Nashua Gazette*, Nashua, N. H.; *Brockton Enterprise*, Brockton, Mass. (two to attach to double cylinder Hoe press); *West Penn Press*, Natrona Pa.; *Portland Express*, Portland, Me. (two to attach to double cylinder Hoe press), and *Derry Times*, Derry, N. H. Messrs. Ewing Bros. & Co. report that the Dexter Folding Machines are giving the greatest satisfaction wherever introduced. In this connection it may be said that they carry one of the largest stocks of presses, cutters and folding machines in the New England States. Their advertisement on page 374 shows a few of the bargains they have to offer. Look it over. You may see the very thing you want.

A VALUABLE AND UNIQUE BUSINESS CALENDAR.

The most convenient, valuable and unique business calendar, for 1890, is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar and Stand, issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. It is in the form of a pad of 366 leaves, $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, one for each day of the year, and one for the entire year. A good portion of each leaf is blank for memoranda. The leaves are sewed at the end, enabling one to turn to any leaf desired, and by an ingenious device the leaves tear off independently, leaving no stub. The portable stand, which holds the pad, contains pen rack and pencil holder, and is made of solid wood, brass mounted. Upon each slip appear quotations pertaining to cycling and typewriting, and although this is the fifth year of the calendar, the quotations are fresh and new, containing an amount of information which, if placed in book shape, would make a fair-sized volume.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN—Printers, pressmen, binders can always find situations at remunerative wages, with

L. GRAHAM & SON,

99, 101, 103, Gravier Street - - - - - NEW ORLEANS.

Only thorough workmen need apply.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "THE PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, \$1. By H. G. Bishop. Also "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Washington Hoe hand press. Address OLESON & STOLZ, 175 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—An Otto Gas Engine, two-horse power, in good running order. Address, THE REPUBLICAN COMPANY, Rushville, Indiana.

FOR SALE—A valuable stationery, job printing and rubber stamp business. Established 1877. Situated in a manufacturing and thriving town. Address "C. M.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price \$1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Owing to failing health in family, I am compelled to seek an immediate change of climate, and to offer the *Gazette* office for sale. Good, enterprising town of 1,500 people. Largest, best equipped and best paying office in Carroll county. Will sell at a fair price and on easy terms. Write, if you mean business, to L. G. BURROWS, Lanark, Illinois.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A well-established republican paper, located in Minnesota, is offered for sale, as proprietor has been engaged in printing for forty years and wishes to retire from active work. The location is advantageous, and the office is well equipped and pays a good profit, especially in jobwork. Is the official paper of the county. Terms very reasonable. Address "W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' RULE BENDING AND CURVING MACHINE. Kelly's patent, quite new, cheap for cash. ROBIN, 92 Wilcox street, Toronto, Ontario.

SITUATION wanted by a married, temperate man 25 years of age as bookkeeper or other position in a typefoundry. Five years' experience. Acquainted with all details of the business. First-class references given. Address "O. D. O.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—First-class job printer. Good wages. Permanent position. Address, TRACY, GIBBS & CO., Madison, Wisconsin.

WANTED—I will pay 25 cents for a copy of No. 1, Vol. VI, of THE INLAND PRINTER. Address, C. DE VOS, Battle Creek, Michigan.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—The address of every printer needing the only practical stereotype outfit in the market. Valuable information furnished. Address M. J. HUGHES, inventor and manufacturer, 18 Spruce street, New York.

WANTED—For Los Angeles—A good job printer. The right man can buy one-third interest in a large job office at a bargain. Will take real estate for part trade. Address FRED L. ALLES, 14 South Fort street, Los Angeles, Cal.

\$3,000, CASH, will buy one-half interest in one of the best book and job printing establishments in Denver, Colorado. Established, 1885. If you have no money do not correspond. Address, "F. A. P.," care THE INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and
Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BATHRICK
▲▲ **ELECTRIC** ▲▲
DISSIPATOR.

FULLY WARRANTED.

*Overcomes all difficulty from
Electricity while printing in
any weather and with any
paper. Send for Circular.*

J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts.,
106-108 Liberty St., NEW YORK.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.

Presses, Folders, Etc.

Agents for the "DEXTER" FOLDER.

Cottrell Two-Revolution, Front Delivery; bed, 35½x55.
Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, air springs; bed, 40x60.
Hoe Rotary Four-Cylinder, 9-col. folio. Can be seen at address below.
Hoe Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, table and rack and screw distribution; bed, 36x53.
Hoe Double Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 57x36½.
Hoe Double Cylinder, box frame, modern build, two rollers; bed, 38x55, with folders attached.
Hoe Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 36x54.
Hoe Pony Press, Two-Roller; bed, 21½x23½.
Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, air springs; bed, 30x48.
Cottrell & Babcock, Four-Roller, air springs, table and cam distribution, governor attachment and geared sliders; bed, 30x48.
Campbell Two-Revolution, double ender; bed, 28x41.
Taylor Double Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 35x52.
Taylor Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 36x54.
Taylor Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 32x46.
Taylor Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, table and rack and screw distribution; bed, 35x52.
Taylor Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 30½x47.
Cranston Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, table distribution; bed, 32x48.
Campbell Country Press, 7 col. quarto.
Guernsey Small Cylinder, with impression throw-off, Two-Roller bed, 30½x43½.
Washington Hand Presses, all sizes.
Job Presses, all sizes and makes.
Adams Book Press; platen, 20x25.
Adams Book Press; platen, 37x25.
Brown Folding Machine, 7 col. quarto with paster and trimmer, hand feed.
Dexter Folder, 4 folds, 40x56, paster and trimmer, to attach to press.
Dexter Folding Machine, 4 folds, 36x49, paster and trimmer, to attach to press.
Dexter Folder, with paster and trimmer, hand feed, 36x49.
Stonemetz Folder, 8-page, with paster and trimmer.
Stonemetz Folding Machine, 3 folds, 26x40.
Forsyth Folding Machine, 4 folds, 36x48.
Chambers Folding Machine, 16 pages, with paster, 40x56.
Chambers Folding Machine, 3 and 4 folds, 33x46.
Chambers Fast Rotary Folder, 33x46, 5 folds.

EWING BROS. & COMPANY,

Boston Office: 50 Oliver Street.

Works: Eastern and Woodlawn Aves., CHELSEA, MASS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!



AMERICAN STRAW BOARD COMPANY

**152 & 153
MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.**

101 & 103 WALNUT ST.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

REMOVAL.

THE

Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co.

20 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

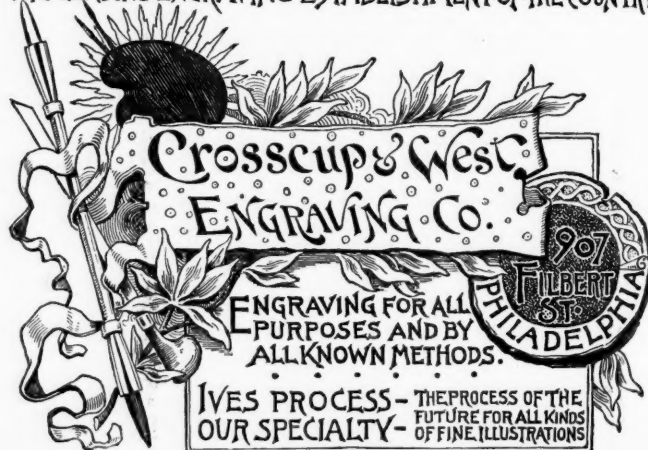
J. E. RHODES, President,

HAVE REMOVED TO

7, 9 and 11 New Chambers Street,

CORNER WILLIAM.

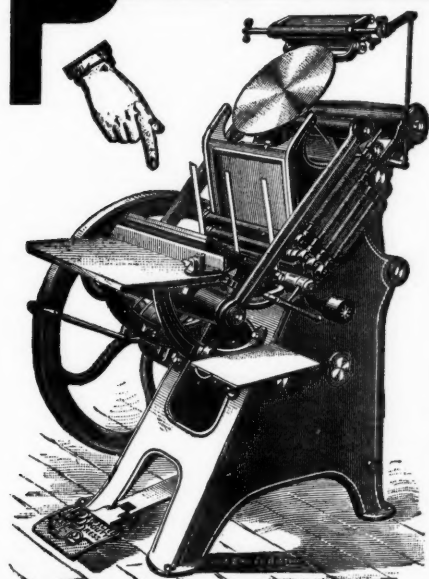
THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY



ENGRAVING FOR ALL
PURPOSES AND BY
ALL KNOWN METHODS.

IVES PROCESS - THE PROCESS OF THE
OUR SPECIALTY - FUTURE FOR ALL KINDS
OF FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

PERFECTED



PROUTY P.R.E.S.S

A SUCCESS!

No cams or powerful springs are used or needed to govern its motion. Its parts are evenly balanced, and its smooth and noiseless operation, without pound or vibration when driven at the highest speed, is one of its important features. *Four* form rolls, in connection with a fountain both simple and perfect in its operation, give an unsurpassed ink distribution.

MESSRS. GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.:

Regarding the "Perfected Prouty" Press purchased of you we would say that we have found it satisfactory, and for the following reasons: *First.* It is strong and capable of doing heavy work easily. *Second.* It runs smoothly, and all the attachments, gripper-motion, throw-off, etc., are well arranged. *Third.* The distribution is first-class, with superior fountain. *Fourth.* It is very rapid, the speed being limited only by the ability of feeder.

ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL,
City Printers, 39 Arch Street.

BOSTON, August 29, 1889.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.:

The "Perfected Prouty" Press we have now had in use about a year is, we find, a machine of great strength, is easy to operate and can be driven at a high speed on any class of work, in fact its speed is limited only by the ability of the operator; it turns off more work in a day than any other job press in our office. This alone, in these days of close competition, is one reason why printers in want of a money-making machine should give it the preference. The ink fountain is the most perfect in its operation, and can be cleansed and adjusted more readily than any other we have ever seen.

McINDOE BROS., 40 Oliver Street.

BOSTON, August 27, 1889.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

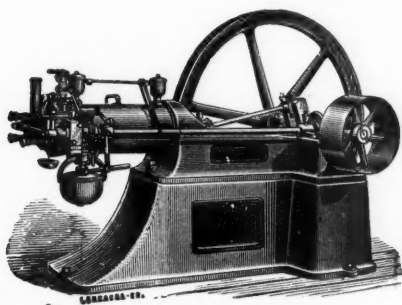
GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.,
620 Atlantic Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE

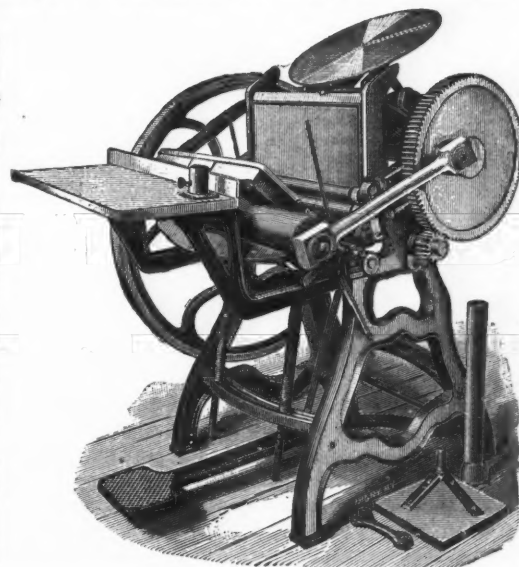


Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE
Per Cent LESS GAS than DOING THE SAME WORK.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$ 60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150
" 8x12 " " 600 " 85	" 8x12 " Finished, " 120
" 9x13 " " 725 " 100	" 9x13 " " " 140
" 10x15 " " 1,000 " 135	" 10x15 " " " 190
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100	" 11x17 " " " 240
" 9x13 " " 113	

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.
Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press;
every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial
allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER.

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

HOLLY WOOD TYPE.END WOOD TYPE.

BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, RULES, ETC.

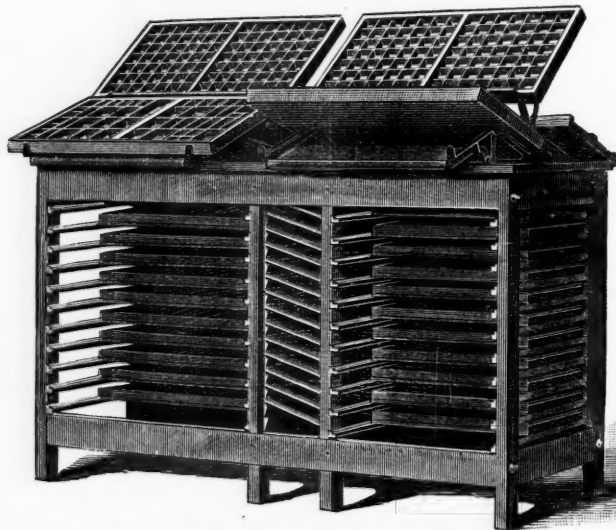
The **HAMILTON MFG. CO.**

CHICAGO OFFICE:

259 DEARBORN STREET.

FACTORY: TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Cases, Cabinets, Stands,
Galleys, Galley Racks,
Galley Cabinets,
Sort Cabinets,
Standing Galleys,
Cutting Sticks,
Imposing Stone Frames,



Roller Frames and Stocks,
Newspaper Files,
Drying Racks,
Mail List Cabinets,
Reglet and Furniture,
Planers and Mallets.

DOUBLE POLHEMUS STAND.

WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS FOR THE "POLHEMUS."

1.—When the compositor empties his stick, the lower case is slid forward out of the way, exposing the galley, which saves time.

2.—When correcting, the galley is not laid on the case, covering half the boxes, but every box is convenient of access—this also *saves time*.

3.—The lower case may be shaken up without lifting it from the stand—saves *more time*.

4.—The lower case extends six inches beyond the stand, so

that the compositor may work easily without rubbing his knees against the stand, and may be seated if necessary.

5.—The compositor, standing at one side of the Cabinet, and the cases being drawn out on the *opposite* side, he is never disturbed by others using the cases in the Cabinet—saves *lots* of time,

6.—The galley rest on top, in addition to case rests, affords as much room as *two* ordinary cabinets.

7.—The Galley Cabinet between the rows of cases affords as much room as regular Galley Cabinet costing not less than \$8.00.

— **WOOD TYPE** —

... AND ...

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS.

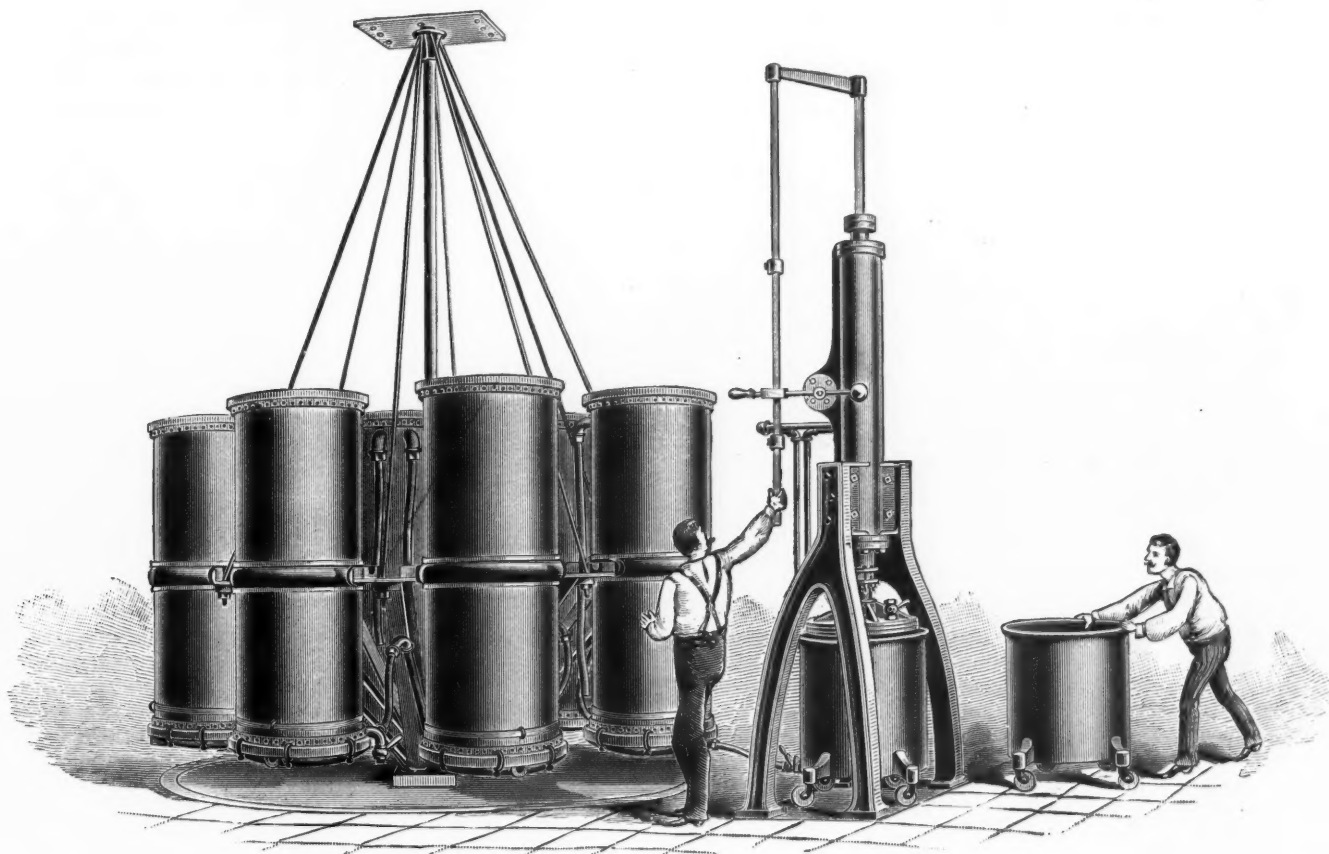
ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

Job Sticks, Labor Saving Furniture Cases, Labor Saving Reglet Cases, Press Boards, Wood Quoins, Bookbinders' Cabinets, Hamilton-Boss Lower Case, Hamilton Brass Leader Case.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN BOOK AND CATALOGUE.

BINGHAM'S BATTERY OF GATLING GUNS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS.



THIS cut illustrates our latest improvement in the apparatus for the rapid and perfect manufacture of Printers' Inking Rollers. It is the application of hydraulic pressure by which twenty rollers are made in *one minute* by forcing the composition in the molds from the bottom, and retaining the pressure until the hardening process has solidified them, thus producing firm, solid, elastic and lasting rollers, absolutely straight, round and smooth, whereby perfect distribution, evenness and purity of color and improved output is obtained. A realization of what has long been sought for. *No pinholes. No crooked rollers. No delay*, and least possible shrinkage. Printers engaged in the business for the money there is in it can not afford to be without them. They are the cheapest, because they are the BEST.

Samuel Bingham's Son,

Enlarged Quarters. New Location.

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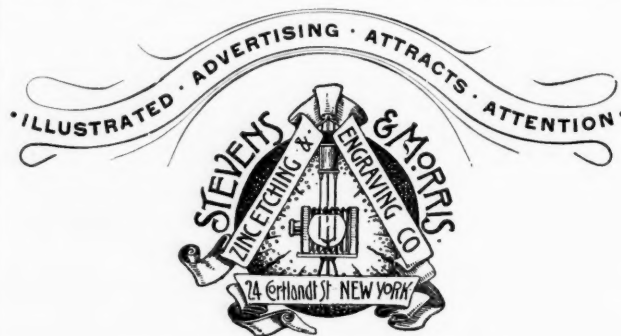
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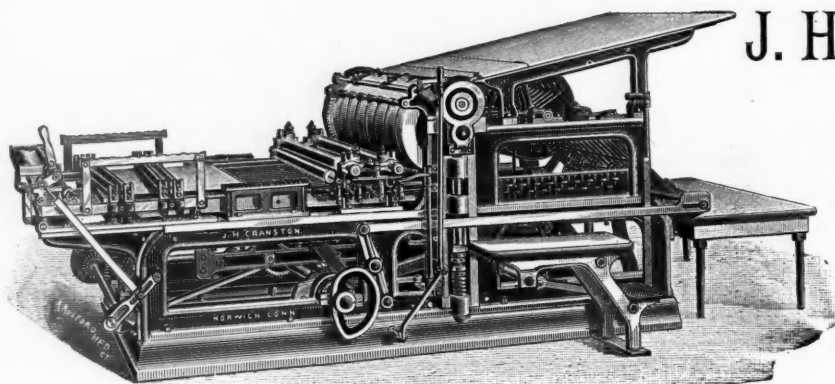
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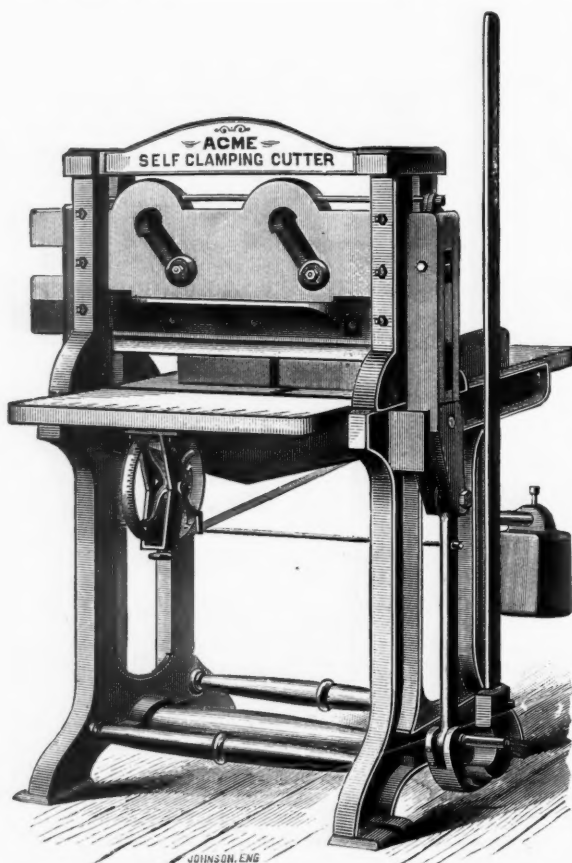


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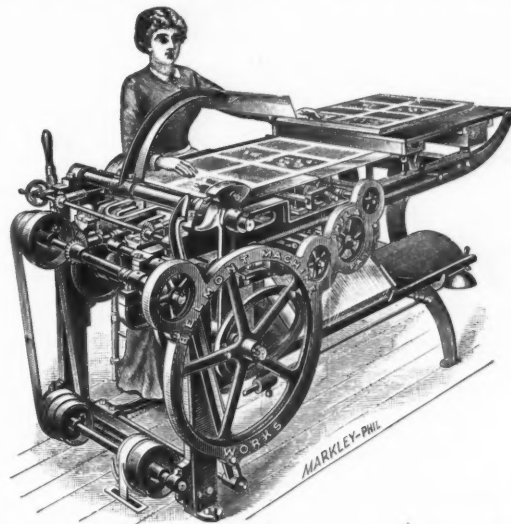
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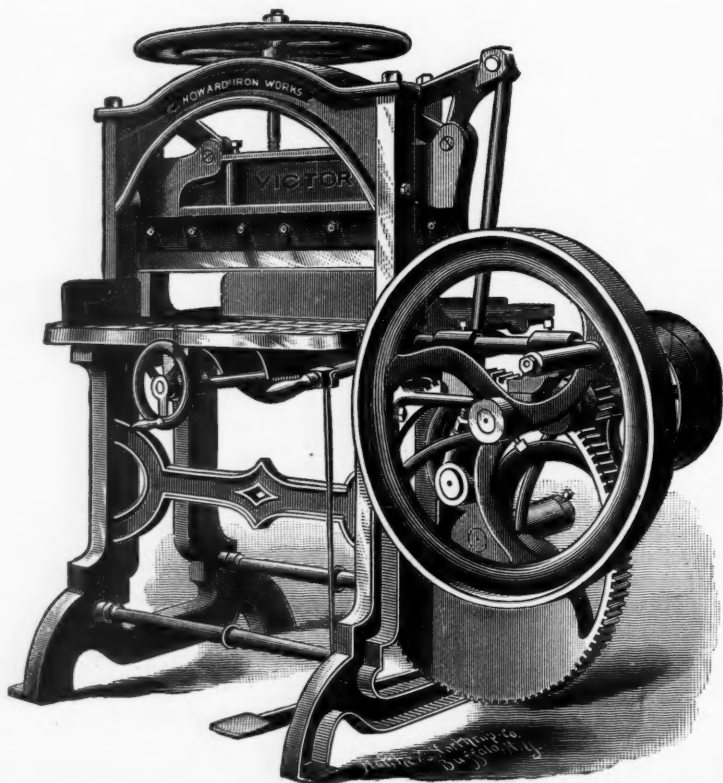
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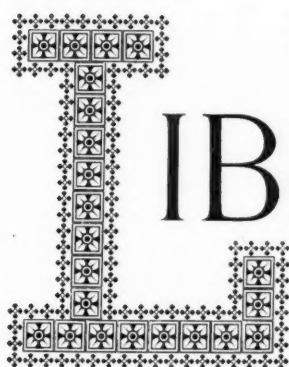
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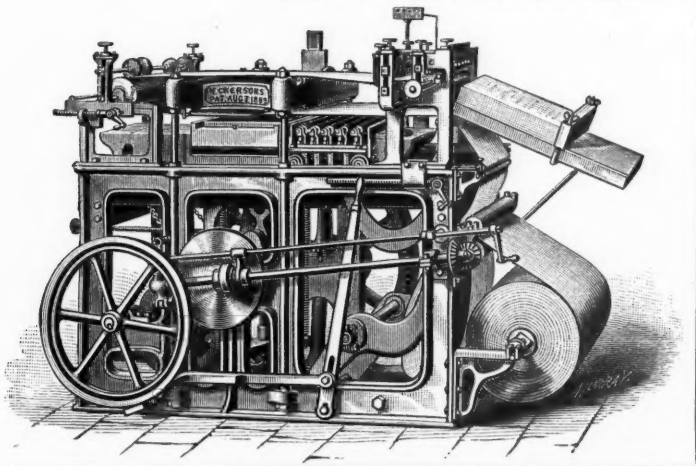
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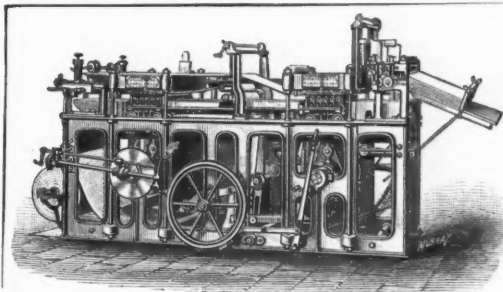
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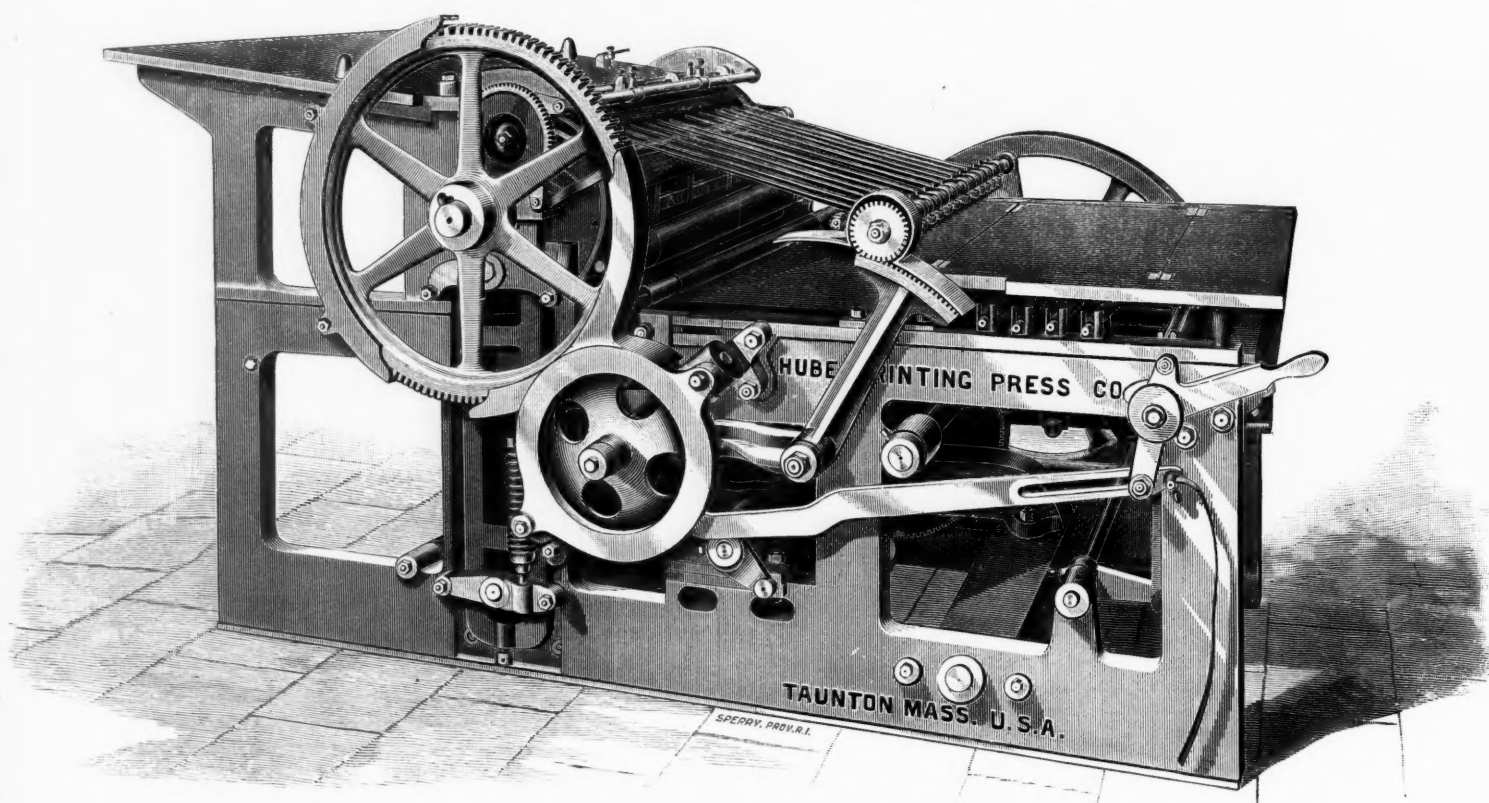
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The Bed is driven by means of a crank, which gives the smoothest reciprocating motion known to mechanics, and does away with the necessity of springs and the accompanying extra strain and wear, which more especially is liable to occur in a small size press having a large variety of speeds, from their non-adjustment.

The Cylinder is driven in a constant direction and at a speed to correspond exactly to the varying speed of the bed, by means of a perfectly shaped cam-gear. This cam-gear makes two turns to each complete stroke of the bed, and the same gear teeth are in mesh during the printing of every sheet, thus making the register absolutely correct. The cylinder never comes to a full stop when the press is in operation, but keeps moving slowly when the bed is reversing, until the speed of the bed is equal, when it increases in unison with the bed. The sheet is taken by the grippers when the cylinder is moving slowly, another point in favor of perfect register.

There are no complicated cam or stop motions to get out of order, or limit the speed of the press, and we guarantee every machine to print twenty-two hundred sheets per hour, when properly fed, in perfect register and without jar or extra wear.





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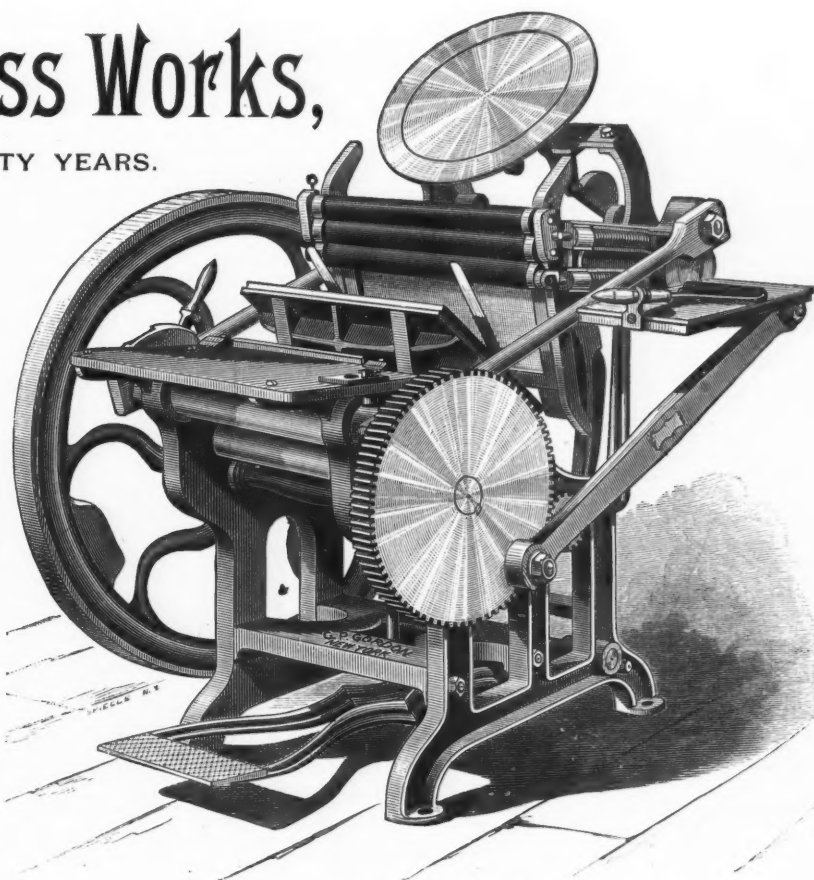
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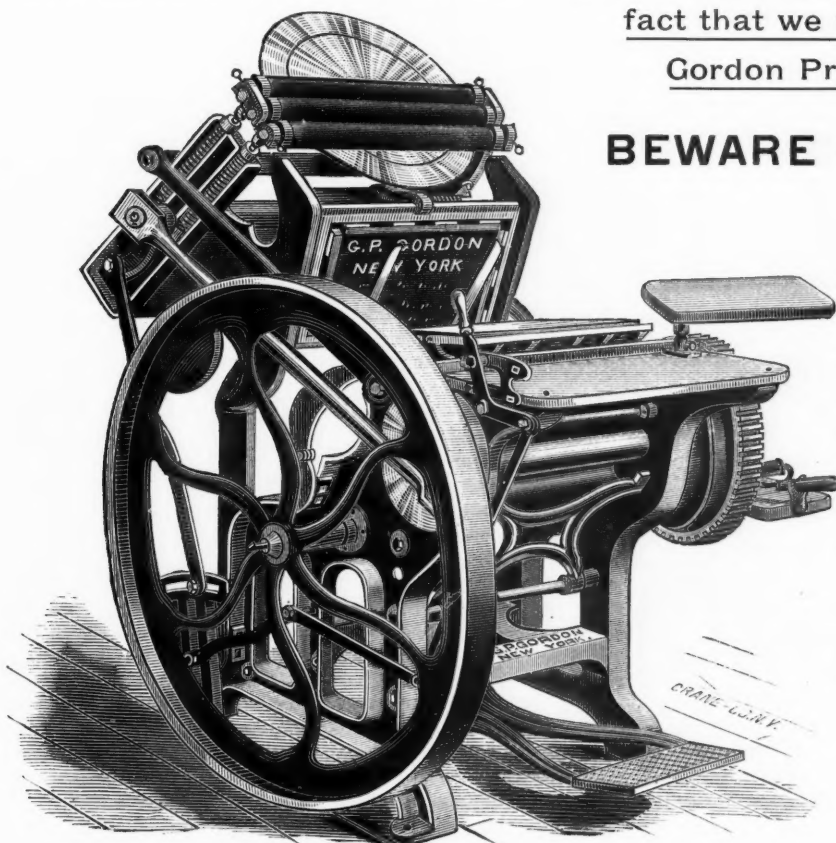
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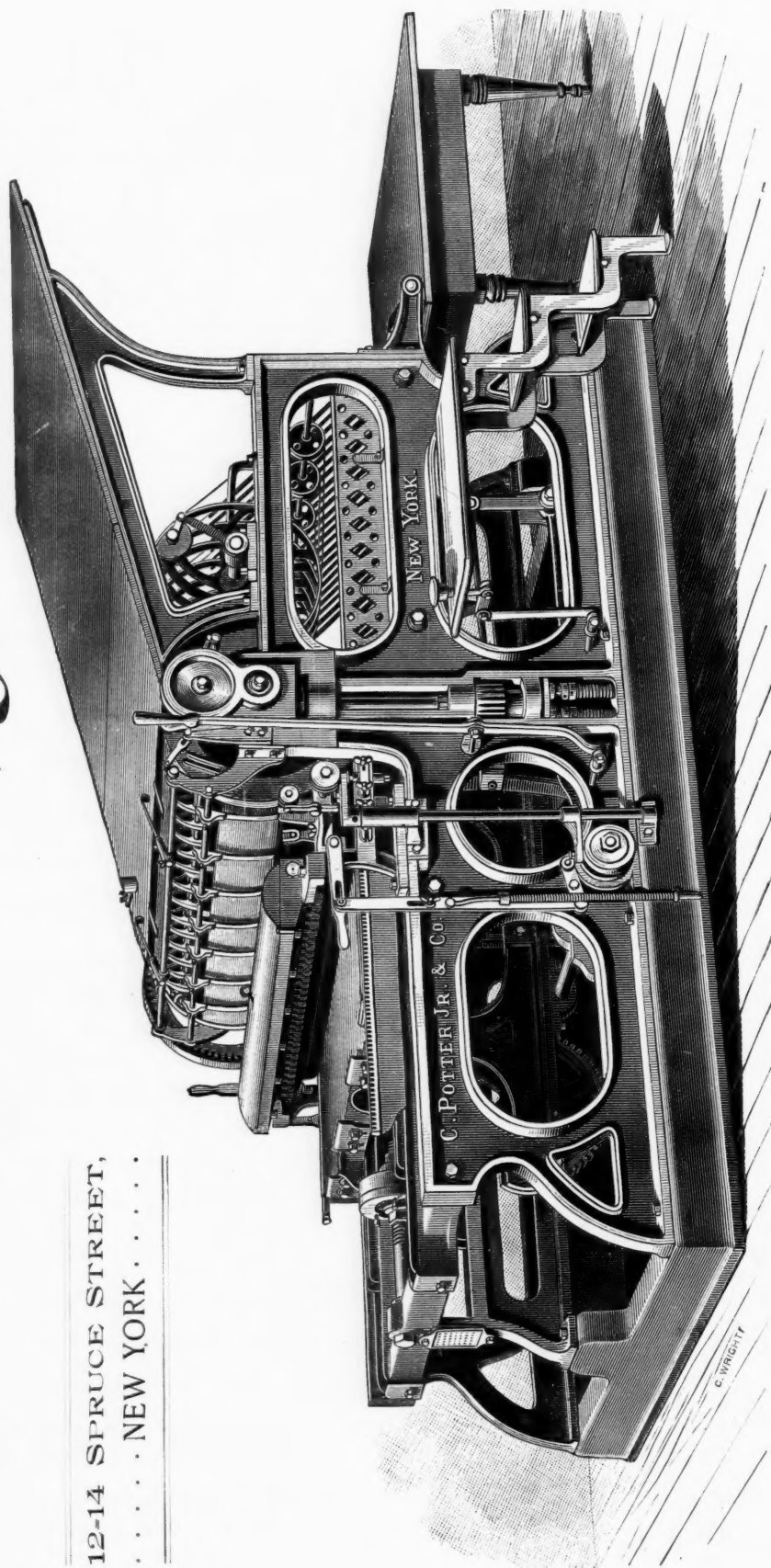
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